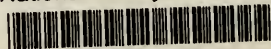



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GENEALOGY
OF THE
FAMILY
OF
F O R B E S.

FROM THE ACCOUNT OF
MR. MATHEW LUMSDEN OF TULLIEKERNE.

WRITTEN IN

1580.

&c. &c. &c.

*Sed genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.*

INVERNESS:

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

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1819.

250,000

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TO THE

*Right Honourable*

JAMES OCHONCHAR, LORD FORBES,

*&c. &c. &c.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND  
COLONEL OF THE 21ST REGIMENT OF FOOT,

*(The Royal North British Fusileers;)*

AND TO THE

**Nobility and Gentry**

DESCENDED FROM THE

**NOBLE HOUSE OF FORBES,**

THIS

*SMALL VOLUME*

*(Non ut familiæ nomeni consulet,*

*Nam tali auxilio minime eget,)*

Is respectfully Inscribed by the

**EDITOR.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JOHN H. HARRIS

## INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

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*Lib. Bib. Fac. Jurid. Edin.*  
**I**F it is enquired, why print the following narratives? our answer is simple : the printing may gratify many of the name of Forbes, and of those connected with that ancient family. The antiquity of the original essays will at least supply the place of what interest may be lost by the extinction of branches of the main stem ; and it is most truly remarked, that none despise family pretensions but those who have no title whatever to family. \* These circumstances will give our little pamphlet some credit in as large a circle as the number of copies printed will perhaps extend its wings. † Of so conspicuous and numerous a family, descendants or friends must be found very generally throughout the kingdom. We have on our side, indeed, not only a principle

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\* We may here remark, that genealogical investigations are subject to unpopularity, as being very destructive of cherished delusions, and if true, of bringing forward the plain and unadorned parts, as well as the more brilliant : somewhat of the former attach to the most noble, and even royal pedigrees ; and it is well known that even Louis XIV. in all his glory, had a blank (or, as the heralds term it, a window) in his escutcheon.

† Perhaps in Asia may be found more traces of profound veneration for family or races of men than elsewhere ; the casts and manners of that continent almost everywhere denote an amazing tendency to pay even adoration to illustrious descent.

very generally diffused over the globe, but one of the very highest antiquity. The respect to family pretensions are to be found equally among the savages of every region as among the European governments ; and the very first traces of any records of mankind give unequivocal proofs, by their anxious enumeration and pedigrees, that this propensity is one of those most deeply rooted in human nature. \* From the holy histories, our attention may first be arrested by the Egyptian Pyramids, those sepulchral monuments, doubtless meant to eternise the families of the founders, and whose masses remain equally the evidences of human vanity, and its futility. To inspect these wonders of stupendous toil has of late been a frequent satisfaction : but to come at any further discovery has baffled every research and probable disquisition ; intended to perpetuate the actions and names which once filled the kingdoms with their glories, they impart the strongest and liveliest conviction of the fleeting state of man and of all his monuments ; and the works themselves of the labours of men ; they seem destined to carry through hundreds and thousands of ages, the mournful certainty, that those labours have been vain, and that though the materials remain hardly yielding, yet, so time, that the memorials of the epoch of their first existence have perished, and that the earliest historians were just as ignorant of their mysterious birth, as thirty succeeding centuries have been, and, in every probability, will ever remain. Unlike the general fate of ancient structures, which leave the history of their foundations, while age has obliterated the materials which

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\* Vast as the ideas of antiquity are, suggested by the Pyramids, still they are so only from comparison ; when we consider the discoveries of the successive worlds of Cuvier, in his "*Rescherches sur les Ossemens fossiles*," his clear demonstration of deluges after deluges ; of 128 different sorts of animals in those ancient worlds, now extinct ; of the surface of the earth being formed of layer upon layer of worlds of animals and plants of different and distant climates, destroyed and reproduced, and that man has left no remains in any one stratum — what a field for reflection ; yet, to eternity, what a nothing are all these tests of the progress of time !

composed them, and thrown the veil of oblivion over their stanzas, these affecting and supernatural monuments mock the histories and traditions of men, and, for a season at least, falsify the poet's description—

We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works  
Die too ; the deep foundations that we lay  
Time ploughs them up and not a trace remains ;  
We build with what we deem eternal rock—  
A distant age asks where the fabric stood,  
And in the dust, sifted and search'd in vain,  
The undiscoverable secret sleeps.

Coeval probably with the erection of these amazing works, are the chiefs of the ancient mythologies. Men who, emerging from the first savage and forlorn state of the infant societies of the world, have been ennobled into divinities by the gratitude of their contemporaries, and descended as such, from the credulity of after ages. These godheads sufficiently bear the indications of their first merits and of their rewards—and Apollo, Neptune, Bacchus, Ceres, Mars, Mercury, Minerva, are evidently the names which celebrate the first inventors or great improvers of music, navigation, vineyards, agriculture, war, trade, and learning. The vast utility which a savage race must have found in the uses of iron, in its formation into tools and weapons, may well account for the deification and splendid parentage of Vulcan ; for who but the son of Jove could forge the thunder of the eternal father of the godheads ? The monarchs of the early ages either really derived their descent from these splendid personages, or else contrived to have the belief established that this was the case ; for submission and reverence were soon found to be most easily secured to men supposed to emanate from a divine origin ; and though Alexander the Great\* may have failed in gaining a general belief to his being

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\* If Alexander really was surprised (as Plutarch says) that the blood of his wound was not the *Ichor* of the gods, he must have been in the highest state of insapity.

the son of Jupiter-Ammon, yet probably few doubted his being the 58th in descent from Hercules ; and perhaps this last glory may not be justly withheld from him, even by modern genealogists. The divine descent of these ancient times was subject to many shades of inferior rank to that of the immediate offspring of Jove. The belief was general that the gods had often deigned to be captivated with the charms of human beauty, (a belief not unsanctioned in holy writ,) and hence sprung many a demigod, the ancestor of many a hero, and king, so that in a short time few great families in Greece but could boast equally, or nearly so, with the monarch, of divine ancestors. The apotheosis indeed seems to have been subject anciently to the power of men, as much as making of saints has been in modern times. The Emperors of Rome, in their lives, emulated the highest offices of the priesthood, and were dignified with the title of Divus after their decease, and even during their lives. Romulus, the founder, of course had a divine birth ; and the Julian dynasty derived its chief glory from being, through Eneas, descended from Venus. The reverence for high descent seems indeed to have been just as great in Rome as in Greece, even in the high and palmy days of its freedom. The statues of their ancestors, (these most ostensible titles of nobility,) were preserved with more than filial respect—and the epithet of Novus Homo was certainly more conclusive against the elevation and the possibility of reverence to the person to whom it might be applicable, than it is, or has been, for many years, in our most civilised states. Thus we may be satisfied, that until all civilization was lost by the conquests of the armies of the barbarians, the most ancient nations, and those most polished and refined, have uniformly been imbued with the most ardent admiration of, and reverence for family ; that the want of it has been an almost insurmountable bar to the elevation of new men, and that even in the popular republics of Greece and Rome, the number of distinguished plebeians was very small indeed, in comparison with those of noble birth ; much less than when the decline of every noble principle in the decay of the empire introduced a greater proportion of men of mean origin into situations of command and honour. The feebleness and want of unity, and lengthened exertion in the plans of men, is nowhere more visible than in the short pe-



riol which can be claimed for the best authenticated nobility. From the chiefs of the barbarous tribes which subverted the Roman power, the most noble stocks may wish to trace their pedigree; but these attempts are oftener baffled by inconsistency and want of proof than confirmed even by probability; and when the unprejudiced mind is employed upon our greatest European families of "Royal siege," it finds that six or eight centuries (often much less) uniformly put an end to all their glories, and bring their founders forward either as fortunate soldiers, or less meritorious politicians; *le premier qui fut roi, fut un soldat heveux*. The Austrian Majesty ends in the puny Counts of Hapsburgh—the Russian Emperors, in the barbarous chiefs of the unknown Muscovites—the Bourbon pride, in the little illustrious Hugh Capet—and our own in the doubtful and base birth of the son of the Duke of Normandy. We believe that not one great family in Europe can with any certainty go back 1000 years, and probably the oldest families which can record their nobility, or rather their descent, are those of Venice, descended from the obscure founders of that marine city.\*

Yet, during the long night of nearly 1000 years, which darkened the European nations, after the decline of the Roman arts and empire, the institutions of religion and of chivalry, tended to give softness and sentiment to the barbarity of those ages of rapine and ferocity. The idle lives of the monks were not entirely spent in delusion and licentiousness; the arts of life and the remembrance of former civilization were cherished amidst the se-

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\* The pride of the Germans is almost proverbial; and such was the *hauteur* of the Spanish grandees, that each one in succession signed after their names, consenting to the Bourbon dynasty, "As noble as the King." The subtle ambassador of France concealed his feelings at this arrogant assumption, till one, signing as usual, and with the addition of "and more so," he demanded the reason; the answer at once silenced the Frenchman—"You allow I am as noble; but I am a Castilian, and he is a Frenchman; so I am so much nobler than the king."

clusion of the convents, and the vital spark of literature preserved for happier times. The noble maxims of chivalry, which were founded on the purest humanity and sense of honour, raised a counterpoise to the savage lawlessness of the times before unknown; for when has so solidly powerful and seriously respected a system been ever cherished, either before or since? The order, though weak at first, grew with the increasing knowledge and stability of the new military fabrics; it became the pride of the highest, after having long protected the low, and in its brightest period of four centuries, formed the strongest tie of kings, and their proudest title.\* In its observance was found the incentive to every virtue: religion was honoured; military glory inflamed and purified; and the gentle virtues and accomplishments nourished and created. Its favour melted the obdurate manners of the times into politeness, and gave the glow of sentiment and generosity to enlighten the gloom of ignorance and depravity—nor did it cease to spread its benign influence till, having humanized the nations, it lost in the general blaze of reviving virtue and high feeling which it created, its own bright distinction: and having, like conquerors, given its laws to the world, was no longer arrayed in arms, because it had superseded the necessity for them. Glory had passed from the phalanx of Greece to the Roman legions, with the disciplined valour and ancient renown of which she long dwelt, and even at last seemed averse to go over to the conquerors—whose long assaults rather gradually usurped than brilliantly overcame the empire she had so long exalted. During the ascendancy of chivalry, the glory of arms was vested in the heavy cavalry, which were indeed the chivalry (as their name denotes) of the states. The infantry, (except the archers) were of little or no estima-

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\* In Magna Charta, the king reserves powers of raising money for two great events, viz. marrying his eldest daughter, and making his eldest son a knight.—Barbour generally calls King Edward the First "Sir Edward;" thus—"When that Sir Edward, that redoubted king," &c. &c. &c.



tion well deserving the mention of that kind of troops made by Froissart, who calls them "lusty varlets;" and until the English archery was ennobled by the days of Cressy, Poitiers, and Azincourt, even the archers were in very inferior estimation. When Edward the \* Second fought the battle of Bannockburn, his most dreaded force was his chivalry—and the Scotch army seems to have had no adequate force of this noble description, but to have chiefly depended upon its schiltrons† (battalions or columns) of pikemen.

Barbour describes Bruce's caution to his troops certainly from hearsay of good authority :

On horse arrayed will they ride,  
And come upon ye in a hie,  
With yr. spears receive them manfully—  
Then think upon the muckle ill'  
That they and theyrs did to ye still.

These pikemen were however able to perform wonderful marches, being provided each man with a pony to carry himself and his provisions; so that when Bruce invaded England, under Edward the Third, the English army was constantly baffled, and finally ruined by their quick changes of position.‡ This great King of the Scots

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\* Many who admire Wallace, are perhaps ignorant that he was a man of humour; at Falkirk he thus addressed his schiltrons, after drawing them up for battle, alluding to dancing, "I haiff brocht ye to the ring—hap gif ye can!"

† An old English author describes the schiltrons as follows:

"Ther formost couvay ther bakkis togidere sette,  
Ther speres poynt over poynt so sare, so thikke  
And fast togidere joynt, to see it was ferlike,  
Als a castelle thai stode, that were walled with stone,  
Ther wende no man of blode thorgh tham suld haf gone.

‡ The soldiers of Bruce are described to have each been furnished with a cow-horn, which they kept blowing all night like so many thou-

seems to have himself (along with Wallace) created and brought the warlike state of his kingdom to its acmé of glory, and, as he lived the ornament of chivalry, he died like a true knight, ordering his heart to be carried by Sir James Douglas to the Holy Land : the end of this story is well known : Sir James being engaged in a battle with the Moors, in Spain, threw the silver case, containing the heart (which he wore suspended from his neck) among the enemy, exclaiming, " Go forward, as thou wast ever wont ;" and was soon after slain. The noble spirit of chivalry deeply pervaded\* the reign of Edward the Third : his very deed of acknowledgment of Bruce as King seems to breathe a sense of his conviction of his high renown ; and when a Minstrel at his table mentioned Bruce as one of the three greatest men he had known in Europe, the King reprimanded a courtier who was offended at an enemy being praised, and rewarded the Minstrel for his honesty. Towards the end of the fifteenth century,† however, the European system seems to have thrown more consequence upon the bands of infantry than during former centuries. The States became more consolidated ; and when Charles the Eighth of France invaded Naples, standing armies began to be formed :

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sands of devils ; they left 10,000 pairs of brogues in their camp, and a vast quantity of flesh half boiled, in skins suspended on sticks over the embers.—In this expedition the English seem to have known nothing of the motions of the Scotch, or where they were to be found ; so excellent were Bruce's operations and so quick his marches.—In this campaign, Douglas penetrated as far as king Edward's tent, and very nearly made him prisoner ; he forced past the English sentinels in the night, calling out, " Ha ! St. George—no ward !"

\* It is delightful, upon coming to particulars regarding such men, to find them increase in splendour instead of diminishing : Bruce was saved from death at an assault upon Perth by a French knight, who exclaimed, " It is a pity to see so great a king expose himself so much, " to gain a miserable hamlet."

† The discovery of the use of gunpowder, early in the 14th, and of printing in the middle of the fifteenth centuries, had effected a complete change in Europe, and led the way to changes still greater.

These were naturally more easily kept together, formed chiefly of infantry, than of the more costly bodies of cavalry—which could not exist without vast magazines of provisions for the horses; a thing impossible in the state of agriculture. Thus the same cause which probably made infantry the strength \* of Scotland, occasioned its rise into reputation when standing armies were necessary for princes to maintain. Of the bands which seem first to have risen into high reputation, may be mentioned the German and Swiss mercenary black bands, and the Spanish infantry, which bodies were decorated with the victories of Marignan, Pavia, and St. Quentin, and kept the palm of renown till the battle of Rocroy transferred it to the impetuous valour of the French: thus glory passes from nation to nation, and from system to system. Petrarch, during the reign of Edward the Third, expressed himself somewhat as follows:—"I have seen the grass growing in the streets of Paris, which in my youth were crowded with students. The French soldiery has been entirely overcome by the English, formerly the lowest of all the barbarians, inferior even to the vile Scotch. It is thus that dominion changes; it departs† from the unworthy, and goes over to the virtuous." About the same period may probably be dated the formation of bodies of light horse. At Pinkey, Sir Ralph Sadler commanded the English light horse; at this combat, the Scotch cavalry was mounted on small horses, and the infantry was chiefly composed of pikemen, clothed in sheepskins. The horsemen were called prickers. The English cavalry and artillery seem to have decided the battle with great slaughter and little opposition on the side of the Scotch. The French had about this time even a Colonel-General of light horse; so that from the use of artillery, matchlocks and the formation of regular standing regiments, the

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\* We may mention, that in Edward the Fourth's time, Sir John Fortescue says, "The might of the realm of England standeth upon its archers."

† It is evident that Petrarch was here swayed by the superior rank which Bruce and Bannockburn had given to Scotchmen.

old heavy-armed cavalry, or men at arms, with their lances pointed with Bourdeaux steel, as \*Froissart tells us, seem to have gone quite into disuse. In their day of glory, these men, defended with impenetrable armour, must have been extremely formidable and irresistible by troops nearly naked ; but the moment fire-arms came into use, their superiority in a great measure ceased. Their motions in body must have been tedious and unwieldy ; their marches slow and toilsome, and incumbered ; and upon any accident happening to the horse or rider, the last became useless, or the motionless prey to the varlets who, with their knives, either cut their throats, as they lay helpless on the ground, or else took them prisoners. It is somewhat remarkable that the history of the fields of Cressy, Poitiers, and Azincour, are precisely the same ; defeat, to a rash tumultuous onset, by a small number, steady in defence ; just such was Bannockburn, where perhaps the English gained a lesson, from which they profited, during the century which followed, when combating in France ; when the ebullition of courage in the noble chivalry of that kingdom being unaided by discipline, only betrayed it to defeat and slaughter. Fiction, which seems to pervade all of the early institutions of mankind, was not wanting to exalt the early days of chivalry. The actions of Arthur, Roland, (or Orlando) Tristan, Palmerin, Amadis, and many others, were sung, to inflame the emulation of the knights ; these songs were partly mere inventions of the minstrels, and partly the exaggerated colouring of deeds, the history of which bore little resemblance to the poetical superstructure : every nation had its knight or champion ; and the minstrels and poets naturally added feat upon feat, to exalt the hero of their own country. The princes and nobles passed the convivial hours of each day and night in hearing the songs and tales of these wandering bards. They supplied the place of drama, music and literature : † the history of the passing

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\* The Editor passed much of 1793-4 in the country around Valenciennes, where Froissart was born ; the hamlets are just as he described them 400 years ago, at this day ; his accuracy and minuteness are admirable.

† An English author, who wrote in 1440, thus describes James the First's evening occupation the night of his murder :—

“ Then after this came aporach the nyght yn the which the said James Stuart kyng of Scottes, shul'd falsely hym unwittingly suffere

season was conveyed and embellished by these musical chroniclers; and to them and the travelling monks was Europe indebted for the knowledge of what had recently happened, or was at the time in progress—so little were the Spanish wars known to the rest of Europe that Froissart made a journey of many hundred miles to get their history at the Court of Gaston Phœbus at Orthes, and went even into Holland to gain more intelligence from a knight who had been in those campaigns. The song of Rolland seems to have been the most famous, and longest in repute, of the performances of these minstrels. The Normans came on at Hastings,\* singing this romance; and nearly 500 years afterwards, the French soldiers advanced singing it at Poitiers.† Except in the trivial learning of the convents, no other literature for many centuries prevailed in Europe. The universal religion was chivalry; the minstrels were its priests, and the romances its canons of worship. There is a very natural bias in mankind to paint in imagination, the ages past as more gifted with every thing enviable than the present: from what this proceeds, it is not perhaps easy to account; yet those who suppose the seasons warmer, the produce more luxuriant, and the men to have been

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his horrible death by murdure; this which is pite that any gentill or gode man to thynk upon; so both afor soper, and long aftire ynto quarter of the nyght, in the which the Earle of Athetelles and Robert Stewart were about the kyng, where thay wer occupied at the playing of the chesse att the table, yn reeding of Romans, yn syngyng and pyp- yng, yn harpyng, and in other honest solaces of grete plesance and disport."

\* King John of France, at Poitiers, reproved a young soldier for singing this song at the time that the defeat seemed certain, saying, "Why sing his song—there are no Rollands among us?" "Plenty," replied the youth, "but we want a Charlemagne to head us."

† Taillefer, the first Norman killed at Hastings, was advancing singing the song of Rolland when he was slain. The song celebrated the convivial talents, courtesy and mercy of Rolland, as well as his courage; it was his custom to drink with prisoners after subduing them,



larger in remote ages, are certainly a great proportion of the world : *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, is an old observation : but the cool research of the student will dispel the misty fabrics of the visionary. Froissart, who dwelt a short time at Dalkeith with Lord Douglas, describes the finest country near the metropolis, as quite unproductive, the inhabitants crafty, thievish, and vicious, and the capital as mean and unequal in any way to the common good towns of Flanders ; the houses were thatched, and the whole country so disgusted the French army sent under M. Vienne to stir up the Scotch against England, that they left it with joy, and with sentiments of aversion for their allies. A traveller who visited the country in the reign of James the First, was equally struck with the general nakedness of Caledonia. The trees were a few round great men's houses or castles, the beggars extremely numerous and disgusting, and instead of money, they received in alms small yellow stones, which we may suppose to have been pieces of brimstone, which the traveller mistook for such.—Froissart describes Robert II.\* as a disgusting and blear-eyed savage ; and the traveller the poetical James the First as mean in stature, pot-bellied and ill-shaped. Thus the fairy dreams of unfounded speculation vanish into homely deformity when the test of truth is applied to them. What a picture shall we form of Scotland, when we have the best information that it was over-

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\* The actions of the heroic Robert Bruce may perhaps strike as more meritorious, when we reflect that he was for many years afflicted with the leprosy, and died of its effects : his infirmities made him to be looked upon as old, when he died, which he was not, being only 55 years. Being in May 1308 attacked in his quarters, his spirit chased away his complaint—

This said the king withouten wecr,  
Thair bost has maid me hail and feer,  
For suld no medecyne swa sone  
Haiff cowerit me, as thai haiff done.

BARBOUR.

Comparisons are odious : but we cannot but think Bruce a hero far superior even to Wallace.

run by 200,000 beggars, not 150 years ago. This is one-fifth of its population at that time, and our only relief is the total improbability of the assertion: yet the laws enforced against these masterly freebooters, seem to infer that the people had need of every prompt measure to ensure their safety from the depredations and assaults of these vagabonds, masterly beggars, sorners, &c. &c. &c. who infested the whole kingdom, and even kept the towns in awe and alarm.—To come nearer the subject of our publication, the times when Mr. Mathew Lumsden and Mr. W. Forbes flourished (say from 1540 till 1700) were probably the most wretched in Scottish history. Religious strife, long minorities, civil war, fanaticism, usurpation and tyrannical reaction, were constant in succession during these 160 years: so that at last the country, torn to pieces by foreigners and its own children, reached the lowest state of misery, poverty and decay. The towns were almost deserted, as well as a great part of the cultivated grounds; the national spirit seemed quite withered and perverted, as must ever be the case, after duplicity and cunning have long been permitted with success to usurp the place of nobler qualities. Rapine and destruction were the arts of the remote country districts, and these were ohly contrasted in the towns and more populous parts of the country by hypocritical pretensions to religion and morose gravity, covering every species of fraud, circumvention and chicanery. While the kingdom every where exhibited these melancholy changes from the ancient character and customs, the seats of justice were corrupt and tyrannical beyond any former examples; the law arrived at what has since been affixed to the period, as its distinctive title, its *worst season*; and, to use the official language of the times, a great proportion of the judgments “stunk of iniquity.” Having by accident met with an ancient document descriptive of some of the military proceedings in the Highlands, after the battle of Dunbar had submitted the kingdom to Cromwell, we here insert it, as it is a document liable to be little resorted to elsewhere, and is both ancient and curious.

*Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs.*



FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, *July 14, 15, 1654.*—By several letters from Scotland came as followeth :—

*From the Camp at Glenlough, in the Shields of Kintail,  
50th June, 1654.*

It will be needlesse to give you a particular account of our ten dayes' constant march from Ruthven, in Badenoch, into Lochaber, through Glengarie's bounds, and so through Kintale, in all which march our work was to burn the houses, and destroy and cut up the corn, to the Clan Camerons, Glengary and his tenants, (and amongst the rest, Glengarie's new house which he was building) and Seaforth, and his tenants, in Kintale; all which are so universally in rebellion, that in several dayes' march, neither man, woman, or child, were to be seen, nor scarce a beast, having driven away all their cattel, sheep and horses, into the mountains, so that, considering the badnesse of the wayes, through almost inaccessible passes on the edges of the mountains, and foulnesse of the weather, having much rain, the poor souldiery could not (next to starving), have endured more hardship, having nothing for refreshment but bisket, cheese, and water, for severall dayes, only the first dayes march into Kintale, there were about 300 head of cattele, sheep, and goats fetch'd in, which were a great refreshment to the army: we traced the enemy four severall dayes in Kintale, and found their huts standing, but could not meet with any of them. Monday the 26th inst. upon the General's coming to Glen-Sinnick, in Kintale, he understood by two Highland women (the first which were seen of these heathens) which were brought in from the mountains by the souldiers, that Middleton's horse quartered the night before at Glencly, and were gone towards Loughaber; and marching forward next day there was notice, that Middleton had boat-



ed himself, and most of the foot, either for the islands, or the north ; so that finding no probability of engaging, the army are marched towards Inverness for a further supply of provisions; and then we shall march into other parts of the hills ; but I am confident worse places will not be found : we have passed by the high mountains of Armanoth, where I believe never English army marched before : but the tempestuousness of the night by a violent storm of winde, hail, and rain, will not permit me to enlarge.

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These days of misery are, however, now getting familiar to the public; by the exertions of very able pens; and the feats of Bothwell bridge and Drumclog, as well as the actions of Argyle, Montrose, Dundee, and Lauderdale, are becoming rather unexpectedly interesting in the tissue of fable and romance ; and in these better days we can safely laugh at events which made our ancestors very grave people. Many of the name of Forbes were principal actors in those scenes ; and we may add, that since Mr. Wm: Forbes wrote, in 1667, they have maintained the high name which he was then sensible they merited. Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, was, long before, eminent for his literature ; and long since 1667, the life and services of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord President of the Court of Session, 1737-1747, have not only ennobled his name, but gained the honour of a statue from his admiring country, and exalted him to a degree of veneration in the breasts of Scotchmen almost unequalled. Indeed so affectionate a feeling for his matchless honour, patriotism and philanthropy, is still entertained, that, at the end of 70 years, his name recalls into fresh animation the warmest and noblest enthusiasm of virtue and nationality. Many others have distinguished themselves in the army, navy, and more peaceful walks of science and letters. Those families honoured with titles are as follows :

1440—Baron—James Ochochar Forbes. Lord Forbes, and Premier Baron of Scotland, a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel, 21st foot, the Royal North British fusileers ; (son of James Lord Forbes, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, Bart.) born

1765; succeeded his father 1804; married, in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Hunter of Polmood—Issue, James, Walter, Frederick, John, Robert: his Lordship is one of the 16 Scotch Peers, and likewise a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628—*Chief Scqt, Castle Forbes, Aberdeen-shire.*

1684—*Earl of Grannard (Ireland) Lord Viscount Forbes.*

*Lord Pitsligo, (Baron—Scotland) attained 1745.\**

1626—*Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo—Bart.—Nova Scotia.*

1630—*Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar—Bart.—Nova Scotia.*

1700—*Sir John Forbes of Foveron—Bart.—Nova Scotia.*

We have now brought our short (though, we fear, rather diffuse) essay to its conclusion. We certainly think, that the consciousness of the deserts of our ancestors may, when under the control of a just and reasonable mind, be productive not only of much internal comfort and vigour, but tend as a stimulus to the best exertions of our nature: that it may engender the mean feelings of false pride is not to be denied; it is, like every thing else, subject to the medium through which it passes; and while in generous minds it will produce similar fruit, from ignoble natures it will probably draw forth its innate insolence, littleness, and depravity, with bolder exposure.

† As long as the fields of fame of our ancestors make the heart

\* Fidelity is so great a virtue among mankind, that the time is long past for attaching the obloquy the adherents of the old family met with formerly. We may remark, that it is the virtue most in veneration in every rank, high and low. A Danish monarch was once saved from losing his life from the treachery of his nobles, by the fidelity of his dog; he afterwards instituted the Order of the Dog: the badge is the figure of one, and, under, the allusive motto “but Tolpatch was faithful.”

† We are far from judging, like Dr. Johnson, that there is something rascally in every low man;—that in every man, long habituated to any sort of pursuit, there shall be a tinge of the habits he has been inured to, is certainly very natural—but these, though not perhaps such as distinguish the *vir generosus*, are compatible with the greatest

expand with the glories of former days, a proportionate thrill of applause will be ever paid to the names ennobled upon them ; those who can only approach to these as fellow countrymen, will share the generous feeling ; what then must be the sophistry which would deny the addition of the enraptured glow which those cannot but feel who can trace their lineage to the venerated heroes of their country ? To check the noble emotion would indeed be impossible if attempted, and foolish, if possible. While virtue, piety, and courage are honoured among mankind, the consciousness of the worth of ancestry will ever make men try to follow the torch of glory held forth by it, and shrink from the degenerate part, even in extremity, from the recollection of former honour ; this is so natural to us, that we ever call to our assistance, when hardly pushed in life, the brighter parts of our own history, to confirm our conduct. How many has this mode of rallying upon our own best strength, in the severest trials, saved ! It is fortifying the present from the past ; and perhaps in the annals of eloquence there is not a more affecting and forcible display of oratory than that of the heroic Moore, at Corunna, to the 42d Regt. " Highlanders—remember Egypt ! "

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elevation of sentiment, and are too severely denoted by Dr. Johnson's mode of designation. What the true character of the gentleman is, needs no explanation, as it is known and felt universally : it is in the mind ; for what the world calls gentility is (as Lord Bacon says) but ancient riches ! The understanding of the spirit of gentility was well known in France ; and it is a fact well attested, that when Francis the First failed in urging his faith as a Prince and a Soldier, the instant he exclaimed, " on the faith of a Gentleman," every doubt was removed.

Under the article *Miscellaneous Occurrences*, A. D. 1504, in Lord Hales's *Annals*, is the following insertion :—" To this period must be referred the taking of the castle of Urquhart, when Edward murdered every person in it, except the wife of Alexander Bois, the Lord of the castle. She was pregnant at the time ; and the English had a religious scruple at killing a child before its birth. The child so wonderfully preserved in due time proved a boy. Having slain a mighty bear that infested the country, he received the appellation of For-bear ; af-

gerwards this came to be pronounced corruptedly For-beast. Boece, and many a transcriber from him, relate the story with the utmost gravity of historical narrative. Martin (*Genealogical Collections*, volume 2d, page 17th) says, that one Salvathius Forbes married Moravilla, daughter of Gregory the great king of Scotland, about 870, and that all the Forbesees in Scotland are descended from him; but Nisbet, vol. 11, page 317, says that Ochonacher, an Irishman of quality, slew a monstrous wild boar, and from that event took the name of Forboar. There is a confusion here of *Boars* and *Bears* which I will not pretend to unravel. Sir Thomas Urquhart, in one of his rapsodies says, that Phorbas, a Greek, was the ancestor of the family; and that, as frequently happens, the appellative became a surname."

From the general conditions of the capitulation of Bruce and the Scotch in 1305, to king Edward the First, the following persons were excepted: the Bishop of Glasgow, the Stewart, Sir John Soulis, David de Graham, Alexander de Lindsay, Simon Fraser, *Thomas Bois*, and *Sir William Wallace*—men devoted to their country, and of course to the utmost fury of the conqueror, which most of them felt in all its horrors.

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*As the beginning of every work is generally the last printed, we may here apologise for a few errors, the result of a very difficult ancient hand-writing; likewise for a small error in page 5th, regarding the arms of Mackay...and Forbes; the word should be Bears' heads, not Boars' heads, as to Forbes; and the cheveron in Mackay's shield is Or, not Argent: they bear likewise a deer's head for Reay. Our giving collective nouns a plural verb perhaps hardly needs apology.—Page 4, line 2, of Essay, put is for are; and in line 3 of Note to page 7, his for their. We believe there are few other errors, even of inadvertence.*

## *The Preface to the Reader.*



BY

*MR. WM. FORBES.*

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**R**EADER ! I doo here present unto you ane genealogie of the Lord Forbes his Familie, in which I doo not only include the Lord Forbes privat houss, but also of the whole Familie in the name of Forbes. The Lord Forbes' houss having that propertie (which is *incident* to few great families in the natione) that all the families of the nam, yea, all the Forbess's in or out of Scotland, are branched forth from that only one root. I doo not here attribut to my self the collectione of the subsequent genealogie, least I should derogat from the pains of that judicious and learned gentilman Mr. Mathew Lumsden of Tulliekerne, who, by his industrie and search, hath carried on the work from Sir John Forbes with the black lip (who, as it seems, was the first Lord Forbes knowen by him) till the year 1580, att or about which tyme the sayd Mr. Mathew dyed only. I would let you know that heerin lyes his error, who did not take pains to search the Lord Forbes his evidents, elss he would have found that familie honorable and conspicuous long before the said Sir John, which shall be shoven hereafter: But the gentleman is to be excused, since he intended a lineall descent, and nominats the particular persons of soome families since the days of the said Sir John Forbes: that he did take his rise from him, tyme having worne out the memorie of particular men befor that tyme, *likeas the cheif* families, notwithstanding, had ther rise since the dayes of the said Sir John. And least tyme should wear out



the memorie of former ages, I have, att the desire of my Cheiff, William Master of Forbes, carried on Mr. Mathew Lumsden his work from the foresaid year 1580, till this present year 1667, wishing that addition of successive generations may be in future ages, so long as it shall please God to continue this familie.— Though it be the work of some men who are selflovers, that they cannot sufficiently crye up themselves, unless they undervalue others, yet wee are possessed with no such spirite; albeit in all ages since our first aryse, wee myght compair with neighbours, for greater loyaltie and valour, for pietie, (which wee think truely enobleth a familie) witness the many bishopes and doctors att home, and renouned divines abroad. Likeas the root hath ever done, so the severall breanches of the houss thought it their greatest honour to honour God in their generations. As to ther loyaltie, it was never yet stained, but by calumniators. One, in the dayes of King James the Fyft; the Master of Forbes was accused of treason, for which he loosed his head; and after his death, the king finding that he was falsly accused out of malise, by his eninies, restored his successor to all his lands and honours to the full, and gave him some more lands in gift, which ye. Lord Forbes in-herits till this day: witness Buchannan and Drummond ther Cronicles. As for ther valour, wee need no catologue, the histories both at home and abroad manifesting the same so clearlie. Because Mr. Mathew Lumsden hath given us no certaintie of the originall of the sur-name of Forbes, but referes us to Mr. Hector Boyes,\* I will not take upon me possible to determine the thing, only I will lay down befor you some old traditions, (how true I will not say) which we have from our antecessors, tymes having worn out all certaintie, and let the reader judge and choise qch. of ym. he thinks most authentick. Some report they came from France, and yt. in one shire there are fourscore families that bear the Forbes' arms. Others think that these families descended out of the houss of Forbes. Mr. Hector Boyes, in his 14 book, folio 30, they were changed from Boyes to Forbes, for the slaughter of a beast. It seems (as the proverb says) he was desirous to be of kindred to great men.

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\* The famous Hector Boethius who Mr. W. F. thinks was ambitious of being of his clan.

This, he alleadges, was in the Bruce days: but this narration is clearlie controlled by the old evidents of the Lord Forbes, qch. were revised by Mr. John Sheen, his Majestie's Clerk Register, in the moneth of September 1593, in qch. he said that Alexander the 3d King of Scotland, in the 23d year of his reigne, which is the year of God 1272, gave and disposed to Duncan Lord Forbes *terras et tenementum de Forbes*, and ye. writter heerof did see a charter given, without date, by Alexander Earle of Buchan, to Fergus Lord Forbes, and long after King David confirmed a charter granted be John Lord Forbes, of the lands of Edinbanchorie and Craiglogie, all which charters doe long preceed the first mention yt. Mr. Mathew Lumsden does make in his genealogie.

Likewise, it is clearlie at pnt. to be made out by my Lord Forbes his evidents, that from the year 1371 till Flowdounne in the year 1513, the said Lord Forbes had the whole guiding of his Maj'tie's affairs, both properties and causalities, betwixt the Cairne of Mounte and the Bush of Kaitness, as the severall scalls, signets, and sub— of the severall Kings and Queens doe declare, which are yet extant; as likewayes they were Shirreffs of Aberdeen, and Baillies to the Earle of Marr, to the Bishopes of Sanct Andrews, Breechen, Aberdeen and Murray, to the Abotes of Lindores, Aberbrothick; likewayes they were heretable Colonells of the shire of Aberdeen, and defenders of the priviledges and watters of Dee, and Don, as their evidents testifye, so that it seems they have been verre great.

But to proceed further to the old traditions of ther aryse.— Some alleadge that they came from Irland with the great McDonald, who married one of the King of Irland's daughters, and she did bring with her to Scotland threttie of the chief Peers' sons belonging to yt. King of qm. descended se'all great families, such as the Forbess's, and Rose's of Kilraik. Others alleadge that the Forbess's are descended of the great Ochonochor; one who was ane Lord in Irland, he being a son of the said Ochonochor, came to Scotland to serve the King of Scotland in his wars, wherfor the King gave to him the castell of Urquhart to keep, with ane possession yr'about, and the said Ochonochor going to batle with the King, was killed, leaving behynd him his

wife with child, who thereafter went to Irland to her husband's freinds, and was ther delyver of a son, called Ochonochor, which Ochonochor, when he became a man, came back to Scotland, and asking his father's lands from the King, the King shew to him that he hade dispoined those lands to the kirk and oysr. which he could not take back : but in lew of them the King gave him the lands of Logie, on Donside, which lands, on the Lord Forbes' ancient evidents, bounded those betwixt Assach and Massach, Bogie and Don. They alleadged that this Ochonochor, Laird of Logie, killed a great boare, and he hade three sons, who were called the sons of him yt. killed the boar or the beast, so Forboar or Forbest, and by contraction, Forbes, as the ancient monuments passing all memorie, except traditione, in yt. place testifye the same as yet. As to his three sons, the eldest, called Ochonochor, (they alleadge) built the houss of Diminour, and dwelt still there : the second son went back to a pairt of his grandfather's ancient possessons, and there settled, and was called \*Urquhart, of qm. is descended the Laird of Cromertie and the Urquharts : and to testifye to all posteritie that they descended of him that killed the beast, they caused erect just the like monuments at the castell of Urquhart, as is lying at Logie, which is yet to be seen there, as is alleadged. Ochonochor's third son, called Walter Forbes, went to Kaitness, and attended the Bishope yrof., and he being familiar with the Bishop's daughter, begate her wt. child, with whom, fearing the Bishope's wrath, he fled to Strathnaver, and possessed himself of the twelve da'ach and land of Dromesos, then belonging to the Bishope : wherupon the Bishope, raising a number of men, went to Strathnaver, and qrw. possessed himself againe of the sds. lands. Walter and the Bishope's daughter being fled, left behind them ther little sone ; and it being told the Bishope that the child was his daughter's, begotten by Walter Forbes, the Bishope caused immediatlie fenss the court in name of the child, who was called John Forbes, of whom is descended the houss of Mackay, who is now Lord Rea, as the Lord Rea his old evidents doe testifye, and that the first right of that twelve dauch of land of Druinness,

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\* The arms of Urquhart of Cromartie were three boars' heads gules on a field or.



does flow from ye. court act holden by the Bishope in the child's name, called J. Forbes.

This narra'ne of the originall of the houss of Mackay the first Lord Rea, did relate to credable gentlemen who related the same to the writer heirof, likewayes I have seen ther letters, written to the Lord Forbes, acknowledging him to be ther Chieff, which letters are in William Master of Forbes' custodie, the subscriptione being Macky, alias Forbes\*; as also they bear our arms. Reader! I doo affirme none of these things to be of truth, (but qt. I have seen wt. myne own eyes, tyme having worne out the certaintie of the first aryse of our name, as is above said) I only relate qt. hath been related to us by our predecessors, without addition or diminution. Furder, I am to advertise you, that although all the Forbes's be descended of one root, to witt, of the Lord Forbes his houss, that I dare not here undertake to give a particular accompt of qt. houss everie privat or obscure person which is called Forbes is descended, (tyme having worne out and obscured the liniage of many) I being tyed only to prosecut Mr. Mathew Lumsden his work, which I suppose I have putt to some better methode, not altering the substance; and if any man (having better informa'ne than I) shall correct or enlarge ys. small treatise, it shall be heartilie accepted by

*A True Honourer of this  
ancient Familie. W. F.*

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\* The arms of Mackay are the same as of Forbes, with the addition of three arms armed with daggers on a cheveron argent. The arms of Forbes are three boars' heads proper, muzzled, on a field azure.

It is certain that the best heralds allow the arms to be the best evidences of the origins of families and of their descents.

1870

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the subject, and to a description of the various methods which have been employed for its investigation. It is in this part that the reader will find the most interesting and valuable information on the subject.

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A  
Discription  
OF THE  
*GENEALOGIE*  
OF THE  
HOUSS OF FORBES.  
~~~~~  
1580.

THE
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A
Discriptione
OF THE
GENEALOGIE
OF THE
HOUSS OF FORBES:

COMPYLED BY
MR MATHEW LUMSDEN,
OF TILLIKERNE.

1580.

SINCE so it is that everie man desires particularlie to know, (as writt the Philosophers) so my Master, John Master of Forbes, has laboured at me with great instance to make him informa'ne and knowledge of the genealogie and surname of the housse of Forbes, by reason, as he alleadges, ther is dail of years past on me, and I being willing to obey his request, have done the same as I have heard and learned, that is to say, begining at the first begining, and as how they tooke ther surname, from the slaughter of a beast, I will reffer it to that most cunning Doctor, Mr. Hector Boyes, holding him famous and authentick, as may be seen in the thretteent book of his Cronicles, and as may appear short while after, in the Bruce tyme. The field of Rossling was stricken by Symen Fraser and John Cumine, and that this gen-

A gentleman called Forbes had received his name as the Cronicle bears: some succession he had, albeit they were not many, for that tyme was but short. Within threttie years and less thereafter, the field of Diplin was treasonablie betrayed, as Mr. Hector Boyes declarés, when the Earle of Marr, with the rest of the gentilmen of the North, were slaine; and, to proceed to our purpose, the whole surname of Forbes was inlaiked; I think ther was not many be process of time, as I have said befor; but by the Providence of God, the principall that was Laird of Dri-minor, had a gentlewoman to his wife, with bairne, who was delivered of a son, who brucked the surnam, and non other, who being brought up by his mother's comand to manhood, through his virtous deeds was made Knight, and was called Sr John Forbes wt. the black lip, by a mark he had on his face. This Sr John Forbes, befor he was married, had three base sons; and being married to one of the house of _____, he hade by her four sons; the name of the oldest was Alexr. thereafter Lord: the name of the second was William, the first of the housse of Pitsligo: the name of the third was John, the first of the housse of Tolquhon: the name of the fourth was Alaster came: who was the first of the house of Brux. The names of the three before he was married, Duncan, predecessor of the house of Auchintoull: the name of the second, Malcolm, who was predecessor to Culquharie, Buchan, and Argight: the name of the third was John, called John out wt. the sword, who dyed w'out successione. Of each of those in order, and first of Alexr. Lord Forbes and those that succeeded him.

Sr John Forbes
 wt. ye black lip.

Alexr. Lord
 Forbes.

This Sr Alexander being made Knight, and eldest son of the bretheren, past wt. the Earle of Marr to the battel of Leidge, in France; and after his home-coming wt. the sd. Earle, through his singular manhood and honorable acts done in yt. journey, was made Lord Forbes, and yr'after married Dam Elspet Douglas, daughter to the Earl Douglas; she bear to him two sons and two daughters: the name of the eldest was James, thereafter Lord Forbes: the name of second was Mr. John Forbes, Provost in Sanct Geill's kirk, in Edinburgh: his two daughters, the one married the Laird of Fyvie, and the other on the Laird of Drum, and aired both yr. lands, as also the sd. Lord Alexr.; had one base son befor marriage (with one Stewart)

named Sr Richard Forbes : had no succession, save some privat men about Aberdeen, such as John Forbes : and Mr. Richard had no successione.

James Lord Forbes, and eldest son and air to Alexr. Lord Forbes, married to Dame Geils Keith, daughter to the Earle Marischall, and begat on her three sons, William Lord Forbes, alias gray Willie : Duncan Forbes, predecessor of the houss of Cursenday, and Patrick Forbes, predecessor of the houss of Corss, of qm. in order, according to our methode. First of Wm. Lord Forbes.

James Lord Forbes.

William Lord Forbes married on Christian Gordon, daughter to the Earle of Huntley, who did bear to him Alexr. Lord Forbes, Arthur Lord Forbes, and John Lord Forbes, of whom in order. And first of

William Lord Forbes.

Alex. Lord Forbes, eldest son to gray Willie, who married Boyd, daughter to the Lord Boyd, and sister daughter to King James the 3d, who had no bairns to the sd. Lord Alexander, and after his deceass was married to the Earl of Cassles.

Alexander Lord Forbes.

Him succeeded Arthur Lord Forbes his second brother, who married Dame Katharine Lyon, daughter to the Lord Glames, who died likeways wt'out successione.

Arthur Lord Forbes.

Next to him succeeded John Lord Forbes, the third brother, gray Willie's youngest son, who married Dame Katharine Stewart, daughter to Earle John of Atholl, who bear to him James Master of Forbes. who died unmarried, whilk was a great pitie and dolor to them yt. knew him ; and a daughter called Elspet, who was married on the Laird of Grant, and his Ladie departed but further succession : and after her death, the sd. Lord John married Dame Christian Lundie, daughter to Sr John Lundie of that ilk, and got on her diverss bairnes, viz. they yt. came to perfectione, John Master of Forbes, Mr. Al. Forbes, parson of Forbes, William Lord Forbes, Margaret Forbes Lady of Muchell, Elizabeth Forbes Ladie of Troup, and Marjerie Forbes Ladie of Brux ; also the sd. John Lord Forbes had ane oy'r. daughter, called Annapell Forbes, which he begat on ane gentlewoman called Helen Rutherford, which Annapell was married to Mr. Mathew Lumsden, compyler of this treatise.

John Lord Forbes.

John Mr. of
Forbes.

John Mr. of Forbes, sone to John Lord Forbes, with Dame Christian Lundie, married Elizabeth Lyon, daughter to the Lord Glames, who was falsly murdered in Edr. as is notablie known, (says Mr. Lumsden) and departed but funder succession. Mr. Alexr. Forbes, his brother departed ys. life but successione, that the living came by just title to the youngest of the three; that is to say, to William Lord Forbes, whom the King's May'tie (taking certain knowledge of the injustice of the foresaid sentence) was graciouslie pleased to restore to his father's brother's estate.

After the deceass of Dam Christian Lundie, the foresd. John Lord Forbes married Dam Elizabeth Darles, ane English Ladie, who was relict of Alexr. Lord Elphinstone, who bear to the sd. Lord John, children that came to perfectione—Arthur Forbes of Putashie, called black Arthur, and Dame Jean Forbes, Countess of Athole, who, after the sds. Lord's deceass, married ye Laird of Delgatie, and after his deceass, married the Lord Balquhamie, and aired her land.

William Lord
Forbes.

William Lord Forbes, son to the foresd. John Lord Forbes, married Dame Elizabeth Keith, one of the two heiress's of Inverugie, the Earle Marischal marrieing the eldest, and got ye greatest pairt of the estate, with qch. Dame Elizabeth did bear to the sd. Wm. Lord Forbes, John Lord Forbes, Wm. Forbes of Fodderless and Logie and Fintrey, James Forbes of Lethuthie, Robert Forbes, pryor of Monymusk, Mr. Arthur Forbes, and Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun, of whom in ther own place, and the sd. Lord Wm. begat on the sd. Dame Elizabeth Keith daughters, the eldest, called Jean, married on the Lord Ogilvie; the second, called Elizabeth, married on the Lord Sinclair; the third, called Isobell, married on the Laird of Pitlurg; the fourth, called Christian, married on the Laird of Caskieben; the fyft, called Katharine, married on the Laird of Grant; the sext, called Margaret, married on the Laird of May Sinclair; the seventh, called Barbara, married on the Laird of Aerdes; the eight, called Nima, married on Sr John Seatoun of Barness.

John Lord For-
bes.

John Lord Forbes married Dame Margaret Gordon, daughter to George Earle of Huntley, and begat on her two sons and three daughters. The two sons went to France, and died wt'out successione. The names of the three daughters were, Jean La-

die Ernside ; the second, Isobel, dyed unmarried ; the 3d daughter, Margaret Ladie Dumbeth. Therafter the sd. John Lord Forbes married Dame Janet Seatoune, daughter to the Lord Touch, who did bear to him Arthur Lord Forbes, and David Forbes, who dyed wt'out succession, and Katharine Forbes Ladie Rothiemay ; he had also oy'r. two sons begotten by him betwixt his marriages—James Forbes, called James of Tallmads, and Arthur Forbes, of whom in their own place.

Arthur Lord Forbes married Dame Jean Elphinstone, daughter to the Lord Elphinstone, who did bear to him Alexr. Lord Forbes, and Livetenant Collonel John Forbes, Collonel Wm. Forbes, Governour of Stadt, Captain Arthur Forbes, and Captain James Forbes, all qch. dyed in German wars without knowen succession ; also, he had three daughters—Barbara Countess of Seaforth, Anna Ladie Echt, Elizabeth Ladie Skeen, also he had a base son called Major John Forbes, who dyed also in the German wars without any knowen succession.

Alexr. Lord Forbes married Dame Anna Forbes, sister to the Lord Pitsligo, who did bear to him Wm. now Master of Forbes, and to his second Ladie he married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Rires, who did bear to him bearnes, who bear witness themselves.

Thus having spoken of the right line of James Lord Forbes, now follows to declair of the housse of the collaterall line of the sd. James Lord Forbes.

As formerlie wee spoke, Alexr. Lord Forbes begat James Lord Forbes ; James Lord Forbes married the Earle Marischall his daughter, who did bear to him three sons—Wm. Lord Forbes, alias gray Willie, Duncan Forbes, predecessor of the housse of Corsendae, and Sr Patrick Forbes, the first of the housse of Corss, Wm. Lord Forbes, spoken of alreadie. Now followes to be spoken of his second brother Duncan Forbes.

Duncan Forbes married Christian Mercer, daughter to the provost of St. Johnstone and Laird of Ballar, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Corsendae ; William Forbes of Corsendae did beget upon a gentlewoman, daughter to the Laird of Mel-drum, one Alexr. Forbes, which Alexr. married Beggs Arthur, daughter to John Arthur burges in Aberdeen, who did bear to

- him Duncan Forbes, John Forbes, Walter Forbes, and Wm. Forbes, of whose succession we know none at present living, save Robert Forbes of Robslaw, descended of the sd. John Forbes, called the Boy; the forsd. William Forbes of Corsendae married Margaret Lumsden, daughter to the Laird of ~~Cullen~~ *Caskie*, and relict of the Laird of Caskieben, who did bear to him James Forbes of Corsendae, Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, Patrick Forbes of Karmucks, John Forbes of Balfluig, and Wm. Forbes of Newhills, of whom in their own places; also she did bear to him two daughters—the one married on the Laird of Skeen, the oyr. on Gilbert Johnston of Standingstones.
- James Forbes James Forbes of Corsendae married Janet Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Craigie of Auchindow, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Corsendae.
- William Forbes William Forbes of Corsendae married Janet Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Tolquhon, who did bear to him James Forbes of Corsendae, and Mr. Wm. Forbes; and for brevity's sake, we do here remember that the sd. Mr. Wm. went to Sweden, and in Findland married ane gentlewoman, who did bear to him Colonels Mathias and Arthur Forbes's, whose posterity as yet is great in Sweden, both at Court and in field.
- James Forbes. James Forbes married Mortimer, daughter to the Laird of Cragievar, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Corsendae. Of John Forbes, Mr. James and Mr. Alexr. we know no succession in Scotland save Mr. James hath two sons in France; she also did bear to him Forbes, married to Gideon Keith; Janet Forbes, his eldest daughter, married on Duncan Forbes, Provost of Inverness; and Isobel Forbes married to Rot. Forbes of Milbuie; and Margaret Forbes married on Mr. John Annand, Minister of Inverness.
- William Forbes William Forbes of Corsendae married Fraser, daughter to the L. of Streichen, who did bear to him James, Wm. and Alexr. Forbes's, whose succession we know not, and Mr. Thomas Forbes, who must be a bastard, Minister of Keig, who bears witness also. He had three daughters—one married to James Forbes, son to Logie, and aqr. married Captain Thomas Forbes of Monymusk's second son David; the third to Alexr. Caddell, second son to aftermd.

Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, second son to Wm. Forbes of Corsendae, married Agnes Gray, daughter to William Gray, baillie in Abd., who was ane English woman, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, John Forbes of Campbell, Mr. Duncan Forbes of Lethinve, and 3 daughters—the eldest, Isobell Ladie Muehells, the 2d Elizabeth Ladie Towie, first, and yr'after Ladie Glenbuidie, the 3d, Ladie Udnie.

Mr. Duncan Forbes.

Wm. Forbes of Monymusk married Margaret Douglas, daughter to the Earle of Angus, who did bear to him Sir Wm. Forbes of Monymusk; John Forbes of Leslie, and Mr. James Forbes of Haughton, and Alex. and Rot. Forbess's, who dyed without issue: also she bear three daughters—Isobell Ladie Newtoun, Elspet Ladie Karnuicks Kenidie, and Margaret Forbes, married to Alex. Dunbar of Kilbugakie.

Wm. Forbes.

Sir William Forbes of Monymusk married Elizabeth Wishart, daughter to the Laird of Pitterro, qo. did bear to him Sr Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, Rot. Forbes of Barns, and Alex. Forbes of Aberswithark, with 3 daughters: Jean married to Mr. Alex. Lunan, parson of Monymusk; Isobell married to John Forbes of Asloun; Anna dyed young.

Sr Wm. Forbes.

Sr Wm. Forbes of Monymusk married Jean Burnet daughter to Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, who did bear to him Sr John Forbes, and Janet Forbes married to Mr. George Riccard of Auchnacairt.

Sir Wm. Forbes.

Sr John Forbes of Monymusk married Margaret Arburthnot, daughter to the Viscount of Arburthnot, who bear witness ym'selves.

Sir John Forbes.

Robert Forbes of Barne married Jean Forbes, daughter to John Forbes of Corsendae (sometime in Balfuge) who did bear to him Jean Forbes, who was married to Alex. Forbes of and Anna Forbes, who was married to Rot. Burnet of Comtes. walls or Lethintie.

Rot. Forbes of Barnes.

Alex. Forbes of Abersuthark married Chern, daughter to Pitfishie, who had to him barns who bear witness themselves.

Alex. Forbes Abersuthark.

John Forbes of Leslie, second son to Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, married to his first wife Anna Leslie, daughter to the Lindores, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Leslie; and to his second wife he married Margaret Skeen, daughter to the Laird of Skeen, who did bear to him John Forbes of Balfuge, and

John Forbes of Leslie.

Alex. Forbes of Auchinhamper, and Margaret Forbes Lady Forveran; he had also a base son, Wm. Forbes.

Wm. Forbes of Leslie.

William Forbes of Leslie married Janet Southerland, sister to the Lord Duffes, who bear to him John Forbes of Leslie, who married Helen Scot, daughter to the Laird of Ardross, and Jean Forbes Lady Hattoune Meldrum; the rest of the children, being young, bear witness themselves.

John Forbes of Balfluge.

John Forbes of Balfluge married Anne Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Boyndly, whose bairns bear witness themselves: and to his second wife, Christian Forbes, daughter to the Lord

Alex. Forbes of Auchinhamper.

Forbes; Alexander Forbes of Auchinhamper married Anne Seatone, daughter to Wm. Seatone of Minues, whose bairns bear witness themselves: William Forbes, base son to John Forbes of Leslie, married Elizabeth Keith, whose bairns bear witness themselves.

Mr. James Forbes of Haughton.

Mr. James Forbes of Haughton, youngest son to Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, married Margaret Buchan, daughter to the Laird of Auchmacoy, who did bear to him Wm., John, and Alexr. Forbesses of Haughton, and George Forbes; all ther succession unknown, save Alex. Forbes, who married Logie, daughter to Wm. Logie of Bogheads, whose bairns bear witness themselves.

Thus having spoken of the succession of Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, eldest son to Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, in the next place followes to speake of John Forbes of Campbell, second son to the sd. Mr. Duncan.

Campbell.

John Forbes of Campbell married Jean Skeen, daughter to the Laird of Skeen, who did bear to him Duncan Forbes of Campbell, Agnes Forbes, who married James Forbes of Tolmads, and Isobell Forbes, who married Andrw Birnie, burges in Abd. Jean Forbes, who married Livetenant Collonell Findlay Farquson; Marjorie Forbes, who married Arthur Forbes of Tolmads.

Duncan Forbes.

Duncan Forbes of Campbell married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Corss, who did bear to him Captain Patrick Forbes, who dyed without issue; Wm. Forbes of Campbell and Mr. John Forbes, Professor of Divinitie in Abd.

Wm. Forbes of Campbell married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to Mr. John Forbes, parson of Kincardine, whose bairns bear witness.

Mr. John Forbes married Margaret Forbes, daughter to the sd. Mr. John Forbes, parson of Kincardine, whose bairns bear witness themselves. Also the sd. Duncan Forbes of Campbell had with his forsd. wife Elizabeth Forbes, six daughters, viz. Agnes Forbes, married to Capt. Pak. Murray of Auchinhuife; Margaret, married to John Ker of Colquish; Isobell, married to Thomas Forbes of Saplinbrae; Jean Forbes to Thomas Henderson, son to old Colonel Henderson; Janet, married to John Dugal of Tulloch, and Marjorie, married to Mr. John Dollas, parson of Tanne.

Thus having spoken of John Forbes of Campbell, 2d son to Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, follows to speake of his third son Mr. Duncan Forbes of Lethentie.

Mr. Duncan Forbes of Lethentie married Margaret Johnston, relict of the Laird of Skeen, and daughter to the Laird of Caskeiben, who did bear to him John Forbes, sometyme in Lethentie, and Captain Duncan Forbes, who dyed wt'out succession, and Isobell Forbes Ladie Brux.

John Forbes, sometyme in Lethentie, married Marjorie Fergusone, daughter to James Ferguson, burges in Abd. who did bear to him Captain Pat. Forbes, who dyed without succession, John and Duncan Forbesses, qth are yet unmarried, and four daughters, Agnes, who married Alex. Forbes of Easternugbie, Marjorie, who married Mr. Adam Barclay, min. at Towie, and Barbara and Jean, who are yet unmarried.

Thus having spoken of Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, second son to Wm. Forbes of Corsendae, in the next place followes to speake of Patrick Forbes, his third son.

Patrick Forbes married Janet Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Cocklarachie, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes, bailie in

Abd.; also he married Bessie Lawsons, daughter to Andrew Lawsons, burges in Abd. who did bear to him George Forbes of Kermucks, Henrie, Rot. and Wm. Forbesses: of the posteritie of Henrie and Wm. wee know nothing extant; but the sd. George Forbes of Kermucks begat one called Pat. Forbes, which Pat. had a son called Malcome Forbes, who went to Kent in England, and made a good purchase yr.

Alex. Forbes, eldest son to ye sd. Patrick Forbes, was bailie in Abd. and married Marjorie Cullen, daughter to Provost Alex. Cullen, yt. who did bear to him Thomas Forbes, baillie in Abd. and se'all other sons and diverss daughters, whose succession wee pass by. The forsd. Thomas Forbes married Isobell Lorimer, daughter to Lorimer, burges in Abd. who did bear to him Wm. and Mr. Alex. Forbess, who was minister in England. The sd. Wm. Forbes, called Wm. of Collen, married Murison, sister to provost George Murison, who did bear to him doctor Forbes, and Mr. Rod. Forbes, regent in the colledge of Aberdeen, who bear witness themselves: he had also two daughters, ane married on baillie Rot. Forbes of Robslaw, and another married on Gilbert Skeen of Dyce.

Thus having spoken of Patrick Forbes, third son to Mr. Wm. Forbes of Corsendae, followes to speake of his fourth son, Mr. John Forbes of Balfluig.

Balfluig.

John Forbes of Balfluig married Janet Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Brux, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Balfluig, and Rot. Forbes, called the old man, married Garroch, daughter to Kinstair, who did bear to him Wm. Rot. and John Forbesses: the sd. Wm. Forbes married Forbes, who did bear to him Livetenant James Forbes, whose bairns bear witnes. Rot. Forbes his bairns bear witnes themselves: John Forbes married Johnston, daughter to Mr. Thomas Johnston, and begat Robert Forbes, burges in Abd. The sd. John Forbes of Balfluig married to his second wife Margaret Muir, who did bear to him Pat. Forbes, burges in Edr.; Janet Forbes married to Mr. John Innes, or Rutherfoord, minister of Marnakirk.

The sd. Wm. Forbes of Balfluig, son to John Forbes of Bal-

fluig, married Margaret Coutts, daughter to the Laird of Auch-
erfoull, who did bear to him John Forbes of Balfluig, Wm. and
Alex. Forbesses, of qch two ther succession is litle knowen : his
fourth son was James Forbes, ealled James of Cloak, which
James married Strauchen, daughter to the parson of
Kincardine, who did bear to him Thomas Forbes, and diverss
other bairns, who bear witnes ymselves : also, by his first wife,
Asloune Caddel's daughter, he had Mr. Rot. Forbes, minister at
Colstein, with diverss daughters.

The sd. John Forbes of Balfluig, did make and excambion with
the Lord Forbes, betwixt Balfluig and Corsendae, the lands of
Corsendae, falling in the Lord Forbes' hands ; so that the housse
of Corsendae, descended in the right line, did fall in the hands
of John Forbes of Balfluig, who was a grand child to the fourth
brother of Corsendae ; so yt. heneeforth wee call him John For-
bes of Corsendae.

John Forbes, now of Corsendae, married Fraser,
daughter to the Laird of Durres, who did bear to him Wm. For-
bes of Corsendae, Major Francis Forbes, yt. married Dammahoy
Ladie Binnie, John Forbes, now of Asloune, Mr. Alex. Forbes,
Forbes, and Arthur Forbes of Boindlie, and Tho. Forbes,
go. dyed without issue, and James Forbes, qose bairns bear wit-
nes themselves.

Wm. Forbes of Corsendae married Katharin Bannerman,
daughter to the Laird of Elsick, who did bear to him Alex. and
Arthur Forbass, with diverss oyr. bairns, who bear witness
ymselves ; also his eldest daughter married the Laird of Kincrai-
gie Leslie, and his second daughter married Mr. James Gordon,
minr. at Alfoord.

John Forbes, now of Asloune, son to the sd. John Forbes of
Corsendae, married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to the Laird of
Monymusk, qose bairns bear witnes themselves : also, the sd
John Forbes of Corsendae married Elizabeth Forbes ; had three
daughters ; the eldest, Jean, married on Robert Forbes of Barns,
tutor of Monymusk ; the 2d married Mr. Alexander Ross, par-
son of Monymusk ; and the third married to Walter Forbes of
Blacktoun.

Thus having spoken of John Forbes of Balfuig, who was fourth son to Wm. Forbes of Corsendae, rests now to be spoken of Wm. Forbes of Corsendae his fyfth and youngest son Wm. Forbes.

Newhills.

Wm. Forbes of Newhills married a daughter of Alex. Tilliedaff's, who did bear to him Henrie Forbes of Newhills, which Henrie married King, who did bear to him Andrew Forbes of Newhills, and Alex. Forbes, with diverss daughters; the bairns of the sd. Andrew and Alex. of Auchintoull, bear witnes themselves.

Thus having spoken of Duncan Forbes, second brother to gray Willie, in the next place followes to be spoken of Patrick Forbes of Corss, third brother to Wm. Lord Forbes, called gray Willie.*

Corss.

Patrick Forbes of Corss had by his wife a son, whose name was David Forbes of Corss, called David traill, the one a gallant man; David Forbes of Corss married Elizabeth Panter, sister to Mr. Patrick Panter of Newmanswells, at Montrosse, who did bear to him Patrick Forbes of Corss.

Patrick Forbes of Corss married Marjorie Lumsden, daughter to Rot. Lumsden of Maidler Cushnie, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Corss, Patrick Forbes of Bathnie, Mr. John and Mr. Arthur Forbesses, with fyve daughters; the eldest married the Laird of Kinstair; the 2d the L. of Belhe Irvine; the 3d Walter Curor of Inshdrur; the 4th Walter Barclay of Drumdelgie; the 5th married Whithaugh Leith,

* These subriquets, or nicknames, were very frequent of old;—of the kings of France we have the Bald, the Simple, the Bold, the Hammer, the Stutterer, the Fair, the Fat, &c. Of the English Kings, the Red, the Clerk, the Lion-hearted, Lackland, Longshanks, Crouchback, &c. &c.

Wm. Forbes of Corse, son to the sd. Patrick, married Elizabeth Strauchine, daughter to the Laird of Gharntounne, who did bear to him Patrick Forbes of Corss, Bishop of Abd. Mr. Wm. Forbes of Craigievarr, Mr. John Forbes, minister at Delph, in Holland, Captain Alex. Forbes, who dyed without succession, James Forbes of Knockonoch, Sir Arthur Forbes of Castel Forbes, in Ireland, Rot. Forbes, who dyed without succession, with fyve daughters—the eldest, Margaret, married to the Laird of Thainstone; the 2d, Agnes, married the pryor of Monymusk; the 3d to John Farquhar of Noram; the 4th, Elizabeth, married Duncan Forbes of Campbell; the 5th married Alex. Ogilvie of Mildarie.

Patrick Forbes of Bithnie, second son to Pat. Forbes of Corss, married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to Duncan Forbes of Coult, heretrix yrof, who did bear to him Duncan Forbes of Bithnie, and Capt. John Forbes of Newhaven, in France; also he had diverss daughters; the eldest married to Thomas Elphinston; and oyr. married on Alaster Farqson, and by a second marriage he had Mr. Wm. Forbes of Tilliegreg, parson of Mortloch.

Duncan Forbes of Bethnie married Elspet Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Barne, who did bear to him Mr. George Forbes, with some daughters, who bear witness themselves. As for the succession of Mr. John Forbes, and Mr. Arthur, youngest sons to Pat. Forbes of Corss, wee know non living, save a daughter of Mr. Arthur's, who was married on Mr. Wm. Forbes, minr. at Frasersburgh.

In the next place followes to speake of the succession of Patrick Forbes of Corss, byshop of Abd. Mr. Wm. Forbes of Craigievar, Mr. John Forbes, minister at Delph, Mr. James Forbes of Knockonoch, and of Sr Arthur Forbes.

Patrick Forbes of Corss, bishop of Abd. married Lucrece Spence, daughter to the Laird of Morristown, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Corss, who married ye Laird of Foveren's sister, and dyed without succession; and to his second son, Mr. John Forbes, professor of divinitie in Abd. who succeeded his

brother Wm. and so became Laird of Corss, and Rot. Forbes, whose bairnes bear witnes themselves; also he had two daughters, one married to the Laird of Kinstair, and oyr. on the Laird of Belhe Irvine.

Mr. John Forbes of Corss married ane Dutch woman, who did bear to him George Forbes of Corss.

George Forbes of Corss married Kenidie, daughter to the Laird of Kermucks, qose bairns bear witnes themselves.

Craigievar.

Mr. John Forbes of Craigievar, second brother to Patrick Forbes of Corss, married Margaret Edward, daughter to the provost of Edr. who did bear to him Sir Wm. Forbes of Craigievarr, Rot. Forbes of Newtounne, called tutor of Craigievarr, Mr. John Forbes, parson of Kincardine, and Captain James Forbes, with three daughters—one married to the Laird of Kermucks Kenidie, ane oyr. on Sr Andrew Skeen of Kalyeards; the 3d married on Sr John Strauchine.

Sir Wm. Forbes of Craigievarr married Bethea Murray, daughter to the Laird of Blackbarronie, who did bear to him Sr John Forbes of Craigievarr, Wm. Forbes, with three daughters—the eldest married to Mr. John Menzies, professor of divinitie in Abd.: the 2d on Mr. Rot. Petrie, provost of Abd.; the foresd. Wm. and the oyr. daughter are yet unmarried.

Sr John Forbes of Craigievarr married Margaret Young, daughter to the Laird of Scaton Young, whose bairns bear witnes.

Rot. Forbes of Neutounne, tutor of Craigievarr, married Margaret Lindsay, daughter to Alexr. Lindsay of Mearne, whose bairns bear witnes themselves. Mr. John Forbes, parson of Kincardine, married Agnes Dugal, daughter to the Laird of Auchinhuife, who did bear to him fyve daughters—the eldest married to Wm. Forbes of Campbell; the 2d to his brother, Mr. John Forbes, professor of divinitie in Abd.; the oyr. throe yet unmarried. Captain James Forbes, 9th son to Craigievarr, married Burnet, sister to Burnet of Cowcardie, whose bairns bear witnes themselves.

In the next place followes to speake of the third brother of the houss of Corss, Mr. John Forbes, minister at Delph, who married Christian Barclay, daughter to the Laird of Meyers, who did bear to him

Collonell John Forbes, who dyed without successione, Collonell Arthur Forbes, of whose successione wee know nothing, and Mr. Patrick Forbes, now Bishope of Caitness, who married Collonell Erkins's daughter in Holland, whose bairns bear witness themselves.

Also the sd. Mr. John Forbes had a fourth son, called Mr. James Forbes, who was a minister in Laudian; also he had diverss daughters, one married on Andrew Skeen, brother to the Laird of Skeen; ane oyr. married to Wm. Blackburne, burges in Abd. and son to Bishope Blackburne; a third married to a minister in Laudian.

In the next place followes to speake of James Forbes of Knockarnoch, who married Marie Balfour, who did bear to him six sons, of qose issue ther is no memorie, save Rot. of Knockarnoch, whose bairns bear witness ymselves.

In the next place followes to be spoken of Sr Arthur Forbes of Castell Forbes, in Irland, sext son to the Laird of Corss, who married Jean Lauder, daughter to Lauder of who did bear to him Sr Arthur Forbes of Castell Forbes,* and Patrick Forbes, who dyed wt'out issue; also he had two daughters; one married on Livetenant Collonell Murray of Milegnes, and the oyr. married Mr. John Stirling, minr. in Edinburgh.

Sr Arthur Forbes.

Now having spoken of the houss of Corsendae and Corss, who were the first race of the collaterall line of James Lord Forbes, and brother to gray Willie, in the next place followes to speake of those who collaterally cam of the subsequent Lords of Forbes.

Gray Willie begat John Lord Forbes; John Lord Forbes begat Wm. Lord Forbes; Wm. Lord Forbes begat John Lord Forbes; Wm. Forbes of Forderbirsie, James Forbes of Lethintie,

* Ancestor of the Earl of Grannard.

Ret. Forbes, pryor of Monymusk, Mr. Arthur Forbes of Logie, and Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun, off John Lord Forbes and his succession, spoken alreadie ; James Forbes of Lethentie's succession is perished ; Mr. Arthur non.

In the next place followes to be spoken of Wm. Forbes of Fodderbirsie, Robert, pryor of Monymusk, and Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun.

Fodderbirsie.

Wm. Forbes of Fodderbirsie married Janet Forbes, daut'r to Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon, and relict to Wm. Forbes of Cursendae, who dyed in England, who did bear to him Capt. John Forbes, alias old Capt. and one daughter, married to Auchintoull Forbes ; also, by a second marriage, he had a son called James, who married Corsendae's daughter, by whom he had no airs male.

In the next place followes James of Lethentie, whose posteritie is decayed, he having two sons.

In the nixt place followes to speake of Robert Forbes, pryor of Monymusk, who married Agnes Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Corss, who did bear to him four sons and two daughters : the eldest son, Capt. John Forbes, called Capt. Tulloch, who dyed without issue at the battell of Sterling ; his second son Livetenant Collonell James Forbes of Fowells, who bears witness himself : his fourth son, Robert, who dyed abroad : his eldest daughter married on the Laird of Auchinhuif : Dugal, the 2d, on Wm. Fraser of Bogheads.

Blacktoun.

Next wee speake of Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun, who married Janet Duncan, daughter to James Duncan of Meldrum, and relict of the Laird of Belhe Irvine, who did bear to him James Forbes of Blacktoun, Arthur, Wm. and John Forbess's ; also he had fyve daughters : the eldest married on the Laird of Finnersie, in Murray ; the 2d married on Harthill Leith ; the 3d on John Leith of Whithaugh ; the fourth on the barone of Braishley ; the 5th married Dr. Wm. Johnstone ; James Forbes of Blacktoun married one Fraser, daughter to the Laird of Philorth, who did bear to him Walter Forbes of Blacktoun, and Arthur Forbes, wt. oyr. children, who bear witness themselves. As to the posteritie of Arthur, Wm. and John Forbess's sons, to Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun, we know non,

save one daughter, married to
buyack.

Dunbar, brother to Kil-

Now followes to speake of two base sons of John Lord Forbes, and brothers to Lord Arthur : the eldest son was called James Forbes of Tolmads; the 2d, called Arthur, dyed without successione worthie to be remembred.

James Forbes of Tolmads married Agnes Forbess, daughter to John Forbes of Campbell, who did bear to him Collonell William Forbes, a gallant man, called Blowface, with diverss oy'r daughters; one, Jean, married to Collonell George Forbes; ane oy'r, Agnes, married on Gordon of Walkmilne; the third married Capt. Forbes of Milbuy, called Margaret; the fourth, Barbara, married to Mr. George Monro, minister of Rosemarkie.

Collonell Wm. Forbes married Rydman, daughter to Sir George Rydman of Pompheild Castell, who did bear to him a daughter, who inherets his estate.

Thus having spoken, to the right line of Sir John Forbes with the black lip, to witt, of the right line, or collaterall line, of James Lord Forbes, his oye, in the next place followes to speake of the collaterall lynes of Sr John Forbes, with his sd. wife, as sd. is, Alex. Lord Forbes, Wm. Forbes, the first of ye housse of Pitsligo, John Forbes of the housse of Tolquhon, and Alaster came, first of the housse of Brux.

With ye black lipp.

Sir Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo, who was first knight of Kinaldie, who married dani Agnes Fraser, daughter to the Lord Fraser, with whom he got the lands of Pitsligo, in marriage, who did bear to him Sr Alexander Forbes.

Pitsligo.
Sir Wm. Forbes

Sr Alexander Forbes did marrie the Earle of Erroll's daughter, who did bear to him Sr Alex. Forbes of Pitsligo, George Forbes, Arthur Forbes, who was Laird of Rirres, with four daughters; one married on John Gordon of Pitrevie; the 2d on the shirreff of Cromertie; the 3d on the Laird of Moncoffer; and the 4th on the Laird of Balquhallie.

Sir Alex. Forbes

Sr Alex. Forbes.

Sr Alex. Forbes married the Lord Ogilvie's daughter, who did bear to him John Forbes of Pitsligo, and anoy'r, called Wm. of Daach.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Pitsligo married Weems, daughter to Sir Patrick Weems of Reirès, and begat on her John Laird of Pitsligo, with diverss daughters; one was married to Asloune, ane oy'r. on Wm. Woodman of Fenzies; ane oy'r. on Wm. White in Abd, ane oy'r. on Wm. Lawson, in Dysart.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Pitsligo married Keith, daughter to Sr Wm. Keith of Inverugie, go did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Pitsligo, Mr. Arthur, John, and Wm. Forbessès, the Ladie Lamenstone, the Ladie Waterlone, and the Ladie Pittendrum.

Alexander Forbes.

Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo married the Lord Salton's daughter, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo, Alex. Mr. John, and Arthur, George and Hector Forbessès, and Forbes, Ladie Lesmoir. Mr. Arthur Forbes, son to John Forbes of Pitsligo, married Marjorie Forbes, relict of Alex. Forbes of Brux, who dyed in Pinkie,* but succession, and her eldest brother sore wounded, as many men saw.

Wm. Forbes.

William Forbes of Pitsligo married Katharine Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Strathdown, who did bear to him only two daughters—one married on James Forbes of Lethintie, the oy'r, on the Laird of Auchinhufe.

This Wm. deceased but airs male of his own bodie; Alexr. his 2d brother, succeeded, who was married on Elison Anderson, relict of Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon, who did bear to him one daughter, who was married on George Menzies of Pitfoddels; after the decess of the sd. Elison Anderson, he married Barbara Keith, daughter to the Earle of Marisshall, who did bear to him John Forbes of Pitsligo.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Pitsligo married Christian Ogilvie, daughter to the Laird of Findlater, who did bear to him Alex. Lord Pitsligo, Anna Ladie Forbes, Jean Ladie Tolquhon, Marie Ladie Boyn, and Christian Ladie Streichen.

Alex. Lord Pitsligo.

Alexander Lord Pitsligo married Dame Jean Keith, daughter to the Earle Marshall, who did bear to him Alex. Lord Pitsligo, and Mary Forbes, Ladie Haddo.

Alex. Lord Pitsligo.

Alexander Lord Pitsligo married Dame Mary Erskene, daughter

* This means, "was killed at the battle of Pinkie."

ter to the Earle of Buchan, who did bear to him bairnes who doe bear witnes themselves.

Thus having spoken of the right line of Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo, in ye next place it followes to speake of ye collaterall lynes descended of him.

Sir Wm. Forbes begat Sr Alexr. ; Sir Alexr. begat Sir Alexr. George, and Arthur Forbesses ; of Sr Alexr. I have spoken already ; of George' posteritie we hear no mention.—In the next place followes to speake of Arthur, who was first of the house of Rires.

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Sr Arthur Forbes of Rires, son to the first Sr Alexr. of Pitsligo, married | Weems, heretrix of Rires, with whom the sd. | Houss of Rires. Sr Arthur. |
| Sr Arthur got the lands of Rires, in marriage, who did bear to him Sr Wm. Forbes of Rires. | | |

| | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|
| Sr Wm. Forbes of Rires married | Sandilands, daughter | Sr William. |
| to the Laird of Cawder, who did bear to him Sr George Forbes of Rires. | | |

| | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Sr George Forbes of Rires married | Lundie, daughter | Sir George of Rires. |
| to the Laird of Lundie, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes of Rires and James Forbes. | | |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Arthur Forbes of Rires married | Batton, daughter to the L. of Creich, who did bear to him John Forbes and Archibald Forbes : John Forbes, eldest son to this Arthur Forbes, married | Arthur Forbes. |
| Sandilands, daughter to the Laird of St. Ninians, who did bear to him two daughters : James Forbes, brother to Arthur, dyed but lawfull succession. | | |

Sr Alexander Forbes oye to Sr Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo married the Lord Ogilvie's daughter, who did bear to him John Forbes of Pitsligo, and ane oy'r. called Wm. of Daach, who was predecessor of the houss of Newe.

Wm. Forbes of Daach, brother to John Forbes of Pitsligo, married Forbes, daughter to the whit Laird of Brux, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes of New, and John Forbes of Sinshannie : Alex. Forbes of New married Euphon Lumsden, daughter to Robert Lumsden of Medler, who bear to him Wm. Forbes of New, Patrick Forbes of Pittallachie, with diverss daughters : the oldest married to the Laird of Auchtercoull, and ane oy'r. on Mr. James Farquharsone of ; and after his de-

ceass, on Rot. Midletoune; ane oy'r. on Wm. Skeen of Auchter-erne; and after his deceass, Arthur Skeen; ane oy'r. on Robert Ross of Birssmoire.

Wm. Forbes of New married Margaret Gordon, daughter to John Gordon of Pitterrie, and begat on her

Pittallachie.

Patrick Forbes of Pittallachie married Annapell Forbes, daughter to Alex. Forbes of Cairniecoullie, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Pittallachie, John Forbes of Argeight, and Alex. Forbes of Easternmighie, with some daughters; one married Gordon of Blelack, ane oy'r. on Gilbert Whit, burges in Abd.

Wm. Forbes of Pittallachie married Margaret Skeen, daughter to the Laird of Skeen, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Pittallachie, now in Kinaldie, and Capt. Alex. Forbes, with a daughter married to Bama Craig Chalmer.*

Wm. Forbes of Pittallachie (now in Kinaldie) married. first, Bama Craig Troup's daughter, next, Mr. Wm. Douglass' daughter, minister of Aboyne, whose bairns bear witnes themselves:

Capt. Alex. Forbes married Forbes, daughter to Thomas Forbes of Balfluig, who did bear to him diverss sons and daughters, who bear witness themselves.

Sinhinie.

John Forbes of Sinhinie married Bessie Skeen, daughter to John Skeen of Auchterdenes, who did bear to him three sons, John, Alex. and Robert Forbesses: John Forbes, his eldest son, married Forbes, daughter to Rot. Forbes, son to the Laird of Echt, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes of Sinhinie; Arthur Forbes of Sinhinie married Marjerie Forbes, daughter to John Forbes of Campbell, who did bear to him Rot. Forbes, att the p'nt. dwelling att the Milne of Melgonie. Alex. Forbes, second brother to John, dyed w'out successione. Wm. Forbes, 3d son to John Forbes of Sinhinie, married Gordon, daughter to Alex. Gordon of Cults.

Lethintie.

George Forbes of Lethintie, son to first Alexr. of Pitsligo, married Caddell, daughter to Alex. Caddell of Asloune, who did bear to him Mr. Alex. Forbes, parson of Forbes, Patrick Forbes of Craigtoune, and Sick Willie Forbes: Mr. Alex. and Sick Willie dyed, both without succession.

* This means "Chalmer of Bama Craig."

Patrick Forbes of Craigton married a daughter of Blewsheil's, Craigtoun.
 provost of Aberdeen, who was relict of the Laird of Culter, who
 did bear to him James Forbes of Craigtoun.

James Forbes of Craigtoun married Alardes, daugh-
 ter to Rot. Alardes of Badenscoth.

In the next place followes to speake of Mr. John Forbes,
 brother to Alexr. Forbes, Laird of Pitsligo.

Mr. John Forbes married Agnes Gray, daughter to the Laird Boyndlie.
 of Muchel, and relict of the Laird of Meldrum, who bear to him
 Andrew Forbes, who dyed wt'out succession, Alexr. Forbes of
 Boyndly, John Forbes of Largie, w't. diverss daughters; one
 married Tillihilt Gordon, ane oy'r. on Cairngall Arbuthnot: he
 had also a base son, called James Forbes, whose bairns bear wit-
 nes themselves.

Alex. Forbes of Boyndly and Pittallachie married
 Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Rires, and relict of the Laird
 of Boyndlie., who did bear to him Alex. Forbes, with two daugh-
 ters; one married to John Forbes of Balfuge, ane oy'r. to the
 Laird of Kamkairne Ogilvie; he married also to his 2d Ladie,
 Mary Elphingstone, daughter to the Laird of Calderhall, who
 did bear to him diverss bairns, who bear witness themselves.

John Forbes of Largie, second son to Alexr. Forbes of Boyndly,
 married Jean Barclay, daughter to the Laird of Towie, who did
 bear to him one son called John Forbes, qo bears witnes him-
 self.

Mr. Arthur Forbes, third brother to Alex. of Pitsligo, married
 Margaret Leslie, daughter to the Laird of Pitcable, who did
 bear to him Rot. Forbes of Oldtoun, James Forbes of Bank-
 head, Patrick Forbes in Blackhall, George, Wm. John, and Alex.
 Forbesses, and three daughters; Marjorie married on John Leith
 of Busbarne, Margaret married to John Grant of Inverurie,
 and Janet on Alexr. Innes of Bottom.

Rot. Forbes of Oldtoun married Margaret Leslie, daughter to
 John Leslie of Largie, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes, who
 dyed in France, Patrick Forbes of Oldtoun, George Forbes in
 Aberdour, Alex. Forbes in Boyndlie, Wm. Forbes, in Auchlin,
 and three daughters—Christian, qo married Alexr. Burnet in

Newtoun, and Jean Forbes, qt. was married to Al. Logie in Williamstone, and Margaret Forbes, who was married to Alex. Garioch in Littleendobie.

James Forbes of Bankhead, Oldtoun's second son, married Margaret Login, who did bear to him two sons, James and Mr. Arthur Forbesses, who bear witness themselves; with a daughter, Violet Forbes, who was married on James Barclay at Keith.

Patrick Forbes of Blackhall married Margaret Blackhall, daughter to the Laird of Blackhall, who did bear to him bairns who bear witness themselves: John, Al. George, and Wm. Forbes, sons to the sd. Mr. Arthur of Oldtoun, dyed without issue.

Patrick Forbes of Oldtoun, son to Rot. Forbes, married Beatrix Gardine, daughter to John Gairden of Bruckles, whose bairns witness themselves.

George Forbes in Aberdour married Isobell Arbuthnott, daughter to Cairnegall, as bear witness themselves.

Alexander Forbes, in Boyndly, fourth son to Oldtoun, married Jean Forbes, daughter to Auchredie, whose bairns bear witness themselves.

Wm. Forbes, in Auchlin, 5th son to Oldtoun, married Christian Forbes, daughter to John Forbes of Pittnacaddell, whose bairns bear witness themselves.

Hector Forbes, youngest brother to Alex. Forbes of Pitsligo, married Hay, daughter to the Goodman of Crimonmogat, who did bear to him.

Thus having spoken of Sr William Forbes of Pitsligo and his lawful succession, in the next place follows to rehearse something of the bastards come of him.

Four bastards of
Pitsligo.

The sd. Sir Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo had four bastard sons; that is to say, Wm. came, Wm. begg, Ewell Duncan of Kemnay, and Lochland.

Wm. Came.

Wm. came had a son, called Forbes, who had two sons, James and Canna Forbesses, who dyed both at the bridge of Don.*

Wm. Begg.

William begg, Pitsligo's second bastard, had a son called William of Legitsden, who married a daughter of the Laird of Invermarkie's, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Speiside, and John Forbes.

* At the battle of the Bridge of Don.

Alex. Forbes of Speiside married and begat John Forbes of Fowells.

Ervell Duncan of Romnev, Pitsligo's 3d bastard son, married and begat Pat. and Fergus Forbesses. Ervall Duncan.

Patrick Forbes married Donalsone, and begat John Forbes of Carnay, and Wm. Forbes in Elesawell.

John Forbes in Cornay married Johnstone,

Wm. Forbess, in Elesawell, married

Fergus Forbes married and begat Arthur Forbes of Tilliebirlach, and John ye merchant, qch. John dyed without succession.

Arthur Forbes of Tilliebirlach married Duncan Davidson's daughter.

Lachalan Forbes had no succession worthie of memorie.

And also, there was one of the bastards of Pitsligo who passed into Straglash, whose succession as yet bears witnes.

Thus having spoken of the succession of Sir Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo, 2d son to Sr John Forbes wt. the black lipp, in the next place followes to speak of Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, third son to the sd. Sr John wt. the black lip, and of his succession. The Houss of Tolquhon.

Sr John Forbes Tolquhon, called Sr John ; married Marjorie Prestor, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon, Duncan Forbes of Ardgeighten, and David Forbes, called David Foddan. Of the sd. Duncan and David in yr. own place. Sr John Forbes.

Sr John Forbes, younger of Tolquhon, married Strea- ton, daughter to the Laird of Laurenston, qo. did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon, David Forbes of Essie, Henrie Forbes of Logie. Of the sd. David and Henrie in yr. own place. Sr John Forbes.

Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon married Hay, daughter to the Laird of Delgitie, who did bear to him Malcome Forbes. Alex. Forbes.

Malcom Forbes of Tolquhon married Forbes, daughter to James Lord Forbes, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon, Mr. Thomas and James Forbesses, with ane daughter, qo was married to Al. Chein of Arnage. Malcolm Forbes.

Wm. Forbes. Wm. Forbes, son to Malcom Forbes, married Leith, daughter to the Laird of Barns, who did bear to him John Forbes and Alex. Forbes, with some daughters, one married to the Laird of Glask Burnet;* ane oy'r. to Andrew Dortis, burges in Abd.; ane oy'r. to John Lamb, burges yr.; and after his deceass to Mr. Thomas Davidstone; and after the deceass of Barns' daughter, the sd. Wm. married Hay, daughter to the Earle Erroll, who did bear to him Arthur and Isobell Forbesses.

Jo' A Forbes. John Forbes of Tolquhon, eldest son to the sd. Wm Forbes, married Chein, daughter to the Laird of Eselemount, and dyed without succession.

Al. Forbes. Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, second son to the sd. William, married Elison Anderson, daughter to Anderson, burges in Edr. who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon, John Forbes of Boindley, Janet Forbes, spouse to Wm. Forbes of Corsendae, and yr'after to Wm. Forbes of Fodderbirss, ane oy'r. Isobell Forbes, married to Thomas Chein of Streichen, and yr'after to the Tutor of Lovit, to whom she conveyed the estate of Streichen.

Wm. Forbes. William Forbes of Tolquhon married Gordon, daughter to George Gordon of Lesmoir, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Knapernae, Mr. Walter Forbes of Auchredie, Patrick Forbes, burges of Aberdeen, and ane daughter, married on Forbes of Corsendae.

Wm. Forbes. Wm. Forbes married Janet Ogilvie, daughter to ye Laird of Bamf, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes, who dyed wt'out succession, and Walter Forbes of Tolquhon, and George Forbes of Craigie, and Thomas Forbes of Wattertoune, and Mr. Wm. Forbes of Finzies; and daughters, Christian Forbes, Ladie Streichen, Elizabeth Forbes, Ladie Caskieben, Isobell Forbes, Ladie Philorth, and Janet Forbes, Ladie Haddo; of the rest of the maill children of both the forsd. Wm. Forbes, Laird of Tolquhon, shall be spoken of in yr. own place, according to our method.

Walter Forbes,
& Alex. Forbes. Walter Forbes of Tolquhon married Jean Forbes, sister to Pitsligo, qo. did bear to him Sr Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon, Thomas, John, and Wm. Forbesses, and ane daughter, who bear witnes ymselves.

* This means, Burnet Laird of Glask.

Thus having spoken of the right line of Sir John Forbes, Laird of Tolquhon, in the next place followes to be spoken of the collaterall lines.

Sr John Forbes of Tolquhon, qo married Preston, begat Sr John Forbes of Tolquhon, Duncan Forbes of Argeighthen, and David Forbes, called David fesdan; of Sr John Forbes and his extant, spoken alreadie; now rests to speake of the two bretheren, Duncan and David; and first of Duncan.

Duncan Forbes of Argeighthen married Christian Gordon, daughter to Thomas Gordon of Auchindore, who did bear to him John Forbes in Terpersie, with diverss daughters; and after the deceass of his wife, he got on Morinegill Thomson's wife in Pittodrie, John Forbes in Tulloch, James Forbes in Balfour, and James Forbes in Seafeld, and, in like maner, the sd. Duncan got on Mortimer, daughter to Thomas Mortimer in Ashallock, Wm. Forbes in Punthark, Alex. Forbes in Blairglas-sie, and Sr Henrie Forbes; vicar in Alford.

John Forbes of Terpersie married Leslie, oye to Sr Wm. Leslie in Balquhan, qo. did bear to him John Forbes of Clovach, Wm. Forbes in Torpersie, George Forbes in Coutlage, and Meikle Alex. Forbes in Auchmillen; together with four daughters—one married on Robert Lumsden of Maidler, ane oy'r. on Alex. Lumsden of Midstrath, and yr'after on John Forbes of Cults, and yr'after of James Douglass of Tilliequhillie, who bear to him Arthur Douglas, father to John Douglas of Tilliequhillie; and the sd. Isobell bear to Robert Lumsden of Maidler, nynteen bairnes, qo. bear witnes themselves.

John Forbes in Clavach married Forbes, daughter to the whyt Laird of Brux, and Wm. Forbes in Torpersie his brother married a second daughter of the sd. whit Laird's; Meikle Alex. in Auchmillen married a daughter of John Rosses of Auchlessen, and George Forbes in Coutlage, married one Bessie Barclay, of the house of Towie, who departed but* succession worthie of memorie.

James Forbes of Balfour had no succession worthie of memorie.

James Forbes of Seafeld had a son called litle John Forbes, and a son called John Forbes, alias John with the garters, and

* But, in old Scotch, signifies *without*.

John Forbes, brother to litle John, had a son called John Forbes in Keigge, whose posteritie is there yet, though poor.

Sr Henrie Forbes.

Sr Henrie Forbes had two sons, Wm. and John Forbesses: Wm. Forbes had a son called John Forbes, in Easter Fowells; John Forbes, brother to the sd. Wm. had a sone called Wm. Forbes, at the Inchie of Fowlis, who dyed in Pinkie* without succession.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Easter Fowells had three sons; Duncan Forbes in Easter Balfour, James Forbes in Bithnie, and John Forbes at the Inchie of Edinbanchorie, of qose posteritie wee know nothing, except Duncan Forbes in Balfour begat Arthur Forbes, and Arthur Forbes begat Duncan Forbes in Broomhill, Wm. Forbes in Sundiehill, and John Forbes, burges in Abd. all whose posteritie bears witnes themselves.

John Forbes.

John Forbes in Tulloch, son to Duncan Forbes of Argeighten, married Elmslie, who did bear to him John Forbes of Tulloch, called Mid John, and Alaster Forbes.

Mid John Forbes in Tulloch married Isobell Gordon, who did bear to him Mid John Forbes in Tulloch, the second, and Duncan Forbes, who dyed without succession.

Finnask.

Alexr. Forbes in Finnask, married Leslie, qo did bear to him Wm. Forbes in Finnask, Mr. Thomas Forbes in Tilliekirie, Thomas Forbes in Cloack, and Alexr. Forbes in Tomads.

Wm. Forbes in Finnask married Johnston, who did bear to him John Forbes of Finnask, Pat. Al. and Wm. Forbesses.

John Forbes of Finnask married Elspet Craford, who did bear to him John Forbes; John Forbes his son married Isobell Leslie, daughter to the Laird of Kinraigie, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes, who did get the lands of Tilliekirne from John Forbes, by way of excambion with Edinbanchrie.

Tilliekeirne.

William Forbes of Tilliekeirne married Elspet Espline, who did bear to him John Forbes of Tilliekeirne, and Wm. Forbes, in Inchie of Culforke, whose bairns bear witnes ymselves.

Mr. John Forbes of Tilliekeirne married Janet Wishart, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes in Tilliekeirne.

Thomas Forbes in Cloack married Isobell Burnet, daughter to Thomas Burnet in Clunie, qose posteritie is worne out.

* At the battle of Pinkie, which seems to have been a fatal field to the clan. This account of Mr. Lumsden was written within 40 years the battle of Pinkie.

Alexr. Forbes, in Easter Tomads married Euphan Skeen, who Tomads.
did bear to him long Robert Skeen, with some daughters, whose
posteritie is worne out or strayed out of the country.

Alex. Forbes in Finnask, had a bastard son called Thomas Finnask,
Forbes, in Easter Fowells, whose posteritie is worne out.

Wm. Forbes in Abersunthack married Strauchine,
daughter to the pryor of Monymusk, who did bear to him seven
sons, viz. Duncan, called litle Duncan; John, called boysterous
John; Alex. called Alex. Spanger; Ninian, Arthur, Gilbert, and
Wm. Forbesses; also James Forbes, a bastard gotten on Meg
Lanchard.

Duncan Forbes, called litle Duncan, married Isobell Caddell,
who did bear to him Thomas Forbes, called Captain Forbes, who
went to France.

John Forbes, called boysterous John, married Wood,
whose posteritie is worne out.

Alex. Spanger was slain fishing ye watter.

Ninian Forbes passed to France with his brother Duncan, and
dyed yr. but succession.

Gilbert Forbes passed to France to his brother, and was slain
there at the seidge of a toune.

Wm. Forbes married Blackhall, whose posteritie is
worn out.

Alex. Forbes, in Blairglassie, married , who did bear to
him Ingraham Forbes and John Forbes, whose posteritie is worne
out.

Thus having spoken of Duncan Forbes of Argeighen,
second son to Sr John Forbes of Tolquhon, followes
to speake of his third sone called David feddan.

David Forbes, called David feddan, son to Sir Forbes
of Tolquhon, called Sir John the Bellame, hade a son who was
called William ble, who was slain att the Hutxtter steine: the
sd. ble Willie had two sons; one called Henrie Forbes, burges
in Abd. and ane oy'r. called John Forbes, (alias) John of the
Tun.

Thus having spoken of the posteritie of the first Sr John of Tolquhon, followes to speake of the collaterall lines of the second Sr John of Tolquhon, viz. of David Forbes of Essie, and Henrie Forbes of Logie.

Essie.

David Forbes of Essie, son to young Sr John Forbes of Tolquhon, had a son called Alex. Forbes, in Essie: the sd. Alex. in Essie had three sons, viz. Alex. Forbes in Essie, John Forbes in Litle Auchmacoy, and John Forbes in Rora.

Alex. Forbes in Essie dyed in Pinkie, and left behind him John Forbes in Essie: John Forbes of Litle Auchmacoy dyed; and left behind him Alex. Forbes in Balgonie.

John Forbes in Rora had a son called John

In the next place followes to speake of Henrie Forbes of Logie, third son to young John Forbes.

Logie.

Henrie Forbes of Logie, son to young Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, married Midletoune, who did bear to him Alexr. and Andrew Forbesses.

Alexr. Forbes, eldest son to Henrie of Logie, married Chalmer of Balbethan, his daughter, who did bear to him Henrie Forbes of Thainstone and Wm. Forbes.

Thainstone.

Henrie Forbes of Thainstone married Mowat, daughter to Balquhallie, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Thainstone; she being dead, he married Tilliedaff, daughter to the Laird of Raineston, who did bear to him Mr. Alex. Gilbert and Arthur Forbesses.

Andrew Forbes, son to Henrie Forbes of Logie, had a son called Arthur Forbes of Tarlowie.

Arthur Forbes of Tarlowie married and begat a son called Mr. James Forbes, in Easter Echt.

William Forbes, eldest sone to Henrie Forbes of Thanstone, married Christian Gordone, daughter to Pat. Gordon of Auchindore, relict to the Laird of Lessendrum, who did bear to him Forbes of Thainstoun.

Forbes of Thainstoun married Leslie, daughter to the Laird of Wardhouss, who did bear to him Henrie Forbes

of Thainstounne, who married Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Corss, who did bear to him James and Pat. Forbesses : the said Henrie dyed reskewing Heartie Kerle,* king of Sweden ; the sd. James and Pat. are yet in Sweden : also, the sd. Forbes of Thainstoun, father to Henrie, after the deceass of Wardhouss' daughter, he married Grant, Ballandalach's daughter, whose posteritie, when they becam men, went out of Scotland : so that wee have no memorie of them.

In the next place followes to speake of John Forbes of Bandley, brother to Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon, and son to Alex. Forbes of Tolquhon, and to Elison Andersone.

John Forbes of Bandley married Elizabeth Keith, daughter to Wm. Keith of Tulloch, who bear to him Duncan Forbes, provost of Inverness, and Laird of Collodne, and John Forbes, re-
Bandley.
cent of the guards, who married Madam de Meakley, and Pat. Forbes, called black Pat. Forbes, baillie in Inverurie.

Duncan Forbes of Collodene married Janet Forbes, daughter to Corsendae, who did bear to him John Forbes of Collodene, Captain James Forbes, and Capt. Duncan Forbes in Inverness, Colloden.
and two daughters, the eldest married to Bayllie of Dunyeane, and the 2d to Cluny M'Pherson,

Black Patrick Forbes, his second brother, married Barbara Barclay, daughter to Walter Barclay of Drimdelgie, who did bear to him Mr. Al. Forbes of Aerdo, with diverss daughters qo. bear witnes ymselves.

Mr. Alex. Forbes of Aerdo married Hunter, daughter to Samuel Hunter, apothecary in Edr^s qo. bear to him bairns qo. bear witnes themselves.

Thus in the next place followes to speake of John Forbes of Pitnacaddell, Mr. James Forbes of Knapernay, Mr. Walter Forbes of Auchredie, Patrick Forbes, burges in Abd. sons to Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon, who married Lesmoir's daughter, and bretheren to Wm. Forbes of Tolquhon.

* This is printed correctly from the manuscript : perhaps *Kerle* denotes *Charles*, of which name, at that period, there had been many Swedish kings.

Pitnacaddell.

John Forbes of Pitnacaddell, married Hay, daughter to Hay of Brunthill, who did bear to him John Forbes of Pitnacaddell, Al. Forbes, and Wm. Forbes of Tombeg, Livetenant Collonell George Forbes, with some daughters, all qch. bear witnes themselves.

John Forbes of Pitnacaddell married Christian Johnston, daughter to the L. of Caskieben, who did bear to him John Forbes, qo. departed without issue; Alex. Forbes of Ballogie, James Forbes of Pitnacaddell, Mr. George Forbes, minister att Tragner, and Wm. Forbes in , with two daughters; Margaret married to Mr. Alex. Ronald, minister at Aberdour; and Christian to Wm. Forbes in Auchlyne.

Knapernay.

Mr. James Forbes of Knapernay married Hay, daughter to Crimonmogat, qo. did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Knapernay; Janet Forbes married to George Dalgardno of Perthill; Margaret Forbes married to John Forbes of Ardmurdo; Elspet Forbes married on Mr. Wm. Forbes of Morthlock; Isobell Forbes married on John Gordon of Abashie.

Wm. Forbes of Knapernay married Jean Johnston, daughter to the Laird of Caskieben, and did bear to him bairns who bear witnes themselves.

Achredie.

Mr. Walter Forbes of Achredy married Meldrum, daughter to Auchinhue, who bear to him Thomas Forbes of Achredy, who married Marjorie Gordon, daughter to Neithermure.

In the next place followes to speake of the successione of George Forbes of Craigie and Thomas Forbes of Wattertoun, and Wm. Forbes of Fenzies, who were bairns begotten of the Laird of Tolquhon and Janet Ogilvie, daughter to the Laird of Banff.

Craigie.

George Forbes of Craigie married Chein, who did bear to him Wm. Forbes of Craigie, and Alex. Forbes.

Wm. Forbes of Cragie married Isobell Seaton, daughter to Wm. Seaton of Minnes, whose bairns bear witnes ymselves.

Alex. Forbes, brother to Cragie, married Anna Skeen, daughter to Robert Skeen, burges in Abd, who did bear to him bairns who bear witnes themselves.

Thomas Forbes of Watertoun, married H. Ramsay, daughter Watertoun,
to the Laird of Bamaïne, who did bear to him Sr John Forbes
of Watertoune, with diverss oy'r. bairns who bear witnes them-
selves.

Sr John Forbes of Watertoune married Gordon, daugh-
ter to the Laird of Haddo, who did bear to him Thomas Forbes
of Watertoune, with diverss oy'r. bairns qo. bear witnes them-
selves.

Thomas Forbes of Wattertoune married Elizabeth Nicolsone,
daughter to Sr George Nicolson of Balcaskie.

Mr. Wm. Forbes of Fenzies married Sinclair, daughter
to Sinclair of Harmston, qo. did bear to him bairns who
bear witnes ymselves..

Patrick Forbes, burges in Abd. married Rutherford, daughter
to Rutherford, provost of Abd. qo. did bear to him two
daughters; one married to Gil. Skeen, burges in Abd. and Jean
married to John Ingraham, burges in Abd.

Thus having spoken of the succession of Sr John Forbes
of Tolquhon, knight, let us begin att the fourth bro-
ther, Alaster came Forbes of Brux, who being in great
adversitie with the Earle of Mar, through the slaugh-
ter of Mouat, Laird of Abergeldie, after great troubles;
as sd is, the sd. Alaster cam again in favour with the
sd. Earle, who gave him in marriage the daughter of
Sr Henrie Camron, heretrix of the lands of Brux, to-
gether with the Daach of Glencourie and Glencarvie.

Alaster came got on his wife two sons, viz. John Forbes with Alaster Cam.
the sleek hair, called the whit Laird, and Duncan Forbes of
Drummalachie.

John Forbes with the sleek hair, called the whyt Laird, mar- John Forbes.
ried Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Alex. Gordon of Cairnbur-
row, and got on her 4 daughters; one married on Wm. Forbes
of Davan; the 2d on John Forbes of Cluny; the 3d on Wm.
Forbes of Terpersie; the fourth on Symon Grant; which daugh-
ters should have succeeded to the Laird of Brux, but were put

Old John Forbes of Cults,
Tom of the Loch.

by, as I shall show after; and the sd. Alaster cam had a son called John Forbes, called old John Forbes of the Cults, and ane oy'r. son called Thomas Forbes, alias Thom of the Loch, gotten both on ane gentlewoman called Stewart; as to ye succession of the four daughters, they are not worthie of rehearsall, except the succession of Wm. Forbes of Davan, which I have spoken in the description of Sr Wm. Forbes of Pitsligo's posteritie.

As to the successione of Duncan Forbes of Drumalachie, second sone to Alaster cam, we shall speake therof in his owne place, according to our methode; and first we goe on with the lineall descent of the Laird of Brux.

The sd. Duncan Forbes of Drumalachie falling to be air to his brother, John with the sleick hair, called the white Laird of Brux, since the said John had no airs male, but daughters, as said is: the sd. Duncan of Drumalachie married Bessie Crichtone, daughter to the Laird off Conland, who did bear to him three sons and ane daughter: the name of the eldest son was called William Forbes of Litle Kildrimie, who was predecessor of the house of Towie; the name of the second was John Forbes, called the glyed Laird of Brux, of whom is descended the house of Brux; the name of the third, Mr. John Forbes, parson of Forbes; the name of the daughter was Agnes Forbes, married on the Laird of Auchinhove Dugat; as also the said Duncan had two bastards, viz. Alexander Forbes of Drumalachie, alias Alex. Flesker; altho' William Forbes of Kildrimmie was eldest sone to Duncan of Drumalachie, yet for our method's sake, to carrie doune our right line of the house of Brux, we speake first of John Forbes of Brux, called the glyd Laird.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Brux, alias the glyd Laird, second sone to Duncan of Drumalachie, married Agnes Forbes, daughter to Arthur Forbes of Reires, who did bear to him Bessie Forbes Lady of Echt, and after the deceass of the sd. Agnes, the sd. glyed John married Mary Gordon, daughter to Robert Gordon of Fetterlester, and one of his airs; who did bear to him Alex. Forbes, Laird of Brux, and Margaret and Janet Forbesses.

Alexr. Forbes.

Alexander Forbes, Laird of Brux, sone to glyed John, married Marjorie Forbes, daughter to John Lord Forbes, who did bear

to him John Forbes of Brux, Alex. Forbes of Sinahard, Wm. Forbes of , and Duncan Forbes of Byth.

NOTA.—The above-named Margaret Forbes, married one Thomas Gordon of Kinaldie, and Janet her sister was married to John Forbes of Balfuig.

John Forbes of Brux, eldest sone to Alexander Forbes, married Forbes, daughter to Alex. Forbes of Pitsligo, called the reid Laird, who did bear to him John Forbes of Brux, Alex. Robert, James, Wm. and Duncan Forbesses. John Forbes.

John Forbes of Brux married Elspet Gordon, daughter to Auchmenzie, who did bear to him John Forbes of Brux. John Forbes.

John Forbes of Brux married Isobell Gordon, daughter to Gordon of Cairnborrow, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes of Brux, John, Patrick, Mr. Wm. and Adam Forbesses; the sd. John, Patrick, Mr. Wm. had no successione: with divers daughters—the one married on the Laird of Barns, and after Barns' deceass, she was married to Cowbine, in Murray; ane other married to Concardie Burnet: Adam Forbes, married to Jean Strachan, daughter to the parson of Kincarden, whose posteritie bear witnes themselves. John Forbes.

Arthur Forbes of Brux married Elizabeth Murray, daughter to Capt. Patrick Murray of Auchinhuive, who did bear to him bairns who bear witnes themselves. Arthur Forbes.

Thus having spoken of the right line of John Forbes, Laird of Brux, followes to speake of his collaterall line: John begat Alex. and Alex. begat John of Brux; Alex. in Sinahard, Wm. in Savock; and Duncan in Byth: with three daughters: one married to the Laird of Glenkindie, ane other to Mr. Walter Wilstone, a third on John Burnet, burges in Aberdeen: of John Forbes of Brux and his successione, already spoken: nixt to the rest of the bairns.

Alex. Forbes of Sinahard married Forbes, daughter to Sinahard.
Alex. Forbes of Towie.

Wm. Forbes of Saphock married the relict of David Gordon Saack; of Saack, and therafter married Keith, daughter of Clach-
ria, and dyed without successione of either of them.

Byth.

Duncan Forbes of Byth married Turvine, daughter to the Laird of Foveran, who did bear to him John Forbes of Byth, Mr. Duncan Forbes, minister of Pitsligo, and Thomas Forbes, who, with ther posterity, bear witnes themselves.

Thus having spoken of John Forbes of Brux, who married Pitsligo's daughter, and of his eldest sone, John Forbes of Brux, nixt followes to speake of the rest of his bairns, viz. of Alex. Forbes of Gellen, of Robert, Duncan, James, and Wm. Forbesses, with four daughters.

Gellon.

Alexander Forbes in Gellen married Forbes, daughter to George Forbes of Byth, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes; who dyed in Germany, wt'out succession, wt. two daughters—one married on Thomas Forbes of Granholme, ane oy'r. to Duncan Forbes of Broomhill; Duncan Forbes dyed without succession.

Wm. Forbes dyed without succession.

Robert Forbes married ye Laird of Rires' daughter, who did bear to him Mr. John Forbes, Robert and Duncan Forbesses, qch Robert and Duncan dyed wt'out succession.

Mr. John Forbes married Rickard, daughter to George Rickard, burges in Abd. who did bear to him Marjorie Forbes, who was married to Pitfoddells.

The sd. John Forbes had two bastard sons—one called ble Willie, and ane oy'r called Alex. Forbes of the Oard.

Thus having spoken of the lineall and collateral line of John Forbes of Brux, in the nixt place followes to speake of litle Kildrummie.

Kildrimie.

Wm. Forbes of litle Kildrummie, eldest son to Duncan Forbes of Drumalachie, married Katharine Seaton, daughter to the Laird of Meldrum, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Towie, Mr. John Forbes of Barns, Wm. Forbes of Ardmurdo, with divers bairns, goten on Elizabeth, out of marriage, but thereafter married her on his death-bed, and made the fsd. bairns lawfull,

viz. young John Forbes, who was slain at Pinkie, and had no succession, and Thomas Forbes, who passed unto Ross, whose succession remains yr. yet; and Wm. Forbes dyed in Abergonie, whose succession remains ther yet; As also the sd. Wm. Forbes of Kildrimie had two bastard sons, whose mother was called Glennie, viz. John Forbes, called French John, who dyed in Abersunthock; the oy'r called Duncan, who passed to Strathnaver, whose succession is y'r as yet.

The sd. Wm. Forbes of Kildrimie had also four daughters; the eldest married on Thomas Strauchine of Lenturk; the 2d on Alex. Leslie of Wardhouss; the 3d on Walter Innes of Toucks, whose succession is yr. as yet.

The sd. Alex. Forbes of Towie, son to the sd. Wm. married Towie,
Christian Barclay, daughter to the Laird of Towie Barclay, who did bear to him one daughter, Margaret, who was married on the Laird of Cults Forbes, who did bear to him ane daughter, called Elspet Forbes; and after ye sd. Christian's death, the sd. Alex. Forbes of Towie married Janet Gordon, daughter to Patrick Gordon of Haddo, who did bear to him John Forbes of Towie, Alex. and Wm. Forbesses, and Duncan Forbes in Findlost, James Forbes in Tonlev, and Pat. Forbes, with Katharine, who was married on George Gordon of Lesmoir, and Elizabeth, who was married on John Calwill of Asloune; the succession of ye rest not worthie of memorie.

John Forbes of Towie married John Forbes.
Grant, daughter to John Grant of Bandallach, who did bear to him a son, who was unmercifullie murdered in the castell of Corgaffe, and after the decess of Bandallach's daughter, the sd. John Forbes married Margaret Campbell, daughter to Sr John Campbell of Calder, knight, who did bear him 3 sons—Alex. Forbes of Towie, John Forbes, yr'after of Towie, and Wm. Forbes.

Alexander Forbes of Towie married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to Mr. Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, and yr'after to the Laird of Glenkindie; and ye sd. Alex. Forbes dyed but succession: also the sd. John Forbes of Towie, after the murder o Margaret Campbell, married Alex. Forbes.
Forbes, daughter to the Reires, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes, Livyetenant Colonell

Mackay,* who dyed in Germanie, with his son, Capt. Arthur; after the death of the sd. Alex. Forbes of Towie, John Forbes, his second brother, succeeded to ye land, qch John Forbes married

Sumner, daughter to the Laird of Broadie, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Towie, and Arthur Forbes, called black Arthur of Towie. In the person of the sd. Alex. the succession of ye housse of Towie failled; William Forbes, dyed but succession; the rest of ye sd. Margaret Campbell's bairns, with herself, were unmercifullie murdered in the castle of Corgaffe.

Duncan Forbes, in Findlest, married a daughter of James Gordon of Leshmoir.

James Forbes of Tondley married Agnes Calder, daughter to John Calder of Asloune, who did bear to him John Forbes of Forchlie, and James Forbes, qo. went to Dantzick, and never returned. John Forbes of Forchlie married Elspet Forbes, daughter to Rot. Forbes, brother to Brux, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes, (called Arthur of Overlowie) and Alex. and Rot. Forbesses, whose bairns bear witnes ymselves.

The sd. John Forbes had a brother, qo was a bastard, called Wm. Forbes of Ardgeight.

Mr. John Forbes of Barnes, brother to the sd. Alex. of Towie, married Bessie Leith, heretrix of the half lands of Barnes, who did bear to him James, Wm. Duncan, and John Forbesses.

James Forbes, eldest son to ye sd. John, dyed in Pinkie, and Wm. Forbes succeeded him, who married Lundie, daughter to the Laird of Bonname, who did bear to him.

Wm. Forbes of Ardmurdo, third son to Wm. Forbes of Kil-drimie, married Margaret Lundie, Ladie Airdes, who did bear to him John Forbes of Ardmurdo: the fd. John Forbes of Ardmurdo married

Graham, daughter to the Laird of Morphie, who did bear to him Mr. Alex Forbes, bishop of Abd. and John Forbes of Ardmurdo; John Forbes of Ardmurdo married

Forbes, daughter to John Forbes of Towie, who did bear to him John Forbes of Ardmurdo and Isobell Forbes, who was married to David Farqrson of Balfedie.

* This certainly indicates an identity in the names of Forbes and Mackay.

John Forbes of Ardmurdo married Forbes, daughter to Knapernay, who did bear to him bairns who bear witnes themselves.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, bishope of Aberdeen, married Christian Straton, daughter to the Laird of Crigie, who bear to him Wm. Forbes, Collonell Alex. Forbes, Mr. John Forbes, parson of Auchterless, Rot. Forbes, Capt. Arthur Forbes, George Forbes, and Bernard Forbes, of whose successione yr. is no mention, with three daughters—Marjorie married on Andrew Straton of Warbeton; Isobell on George Forbes of Alathens; Jean married to Mr. Rot. Lighton, son to the Laird of Ussine.

Thus having spoken of Alaster cam his sons, with Sr Henrie Camron's daughter, in the nixt place followes to be spoken of the two sons which he begot on the gentlewoman called Stewart, to witt, of John Forbes and Thomas Forbes. And first of John.

John Forbes, son to Alaster cam, married Katharine Coutts, who did bear to him Duncan and John Forbesses.

Duncan Forbes married Marjorie Gordon, relict to Thomas Lumsden of Cushnie, who did bear to him two daughters—one married to Wm. Gordon, (called Wm. with the head); the other married on Duncan Tands; the sd. Duncan dyed without issue.

John Forbes, brother to the sd. Duncan, (called John of God's grace) who married Christian Forbes, relict of Alex. Lindsay, who did bear to him John and Duncan Forbesses, and ane daughter called Christian.

John Forbes dyed young without succession.

Duncan Forbes succeeded to ye half of the lands of Cults, and was called Baron of Cults.

Duncan Forbes of Cults married Margaret Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Towie, who did bear to him Elspet Forbes, qch Elspet succeeded to the half lands of Cults, and she married Patrick Forbes, son to Pat. Forbes of Corss, of whose successione wee have spoken of alreadie in the genealogie of the housse of Corss; Christian Forbes, mother to the Baron of Cults afore-said her husband (John of God's-grace) being killed at Flow-downe, married James Douglas of Tilliequhillie, and aired his land.

This John, called old John, had a brother called young John; who was his mother, I am not certain.

Young John Forbes had a son called Will of Glencarvie; old Wm. Forbes had diverss sons, such as Andrew Forbes, Tillie-hardoff, John Forbes in Newtoun of Brux, James Mulraik's father, John Forbes in Newtoun, to his sons, Sinker, Sandie, Sr Duncan Forbes, wt some oy'rs, whose posteritie is worne out.

Echt.

Thomas Forbes, the oy'r son of Alaster cam, called Thom in the Loch, married Marjorie Stewart, brother's daughter to the Eagle of Marr, and heretrix of the Lands of Echt, who did bear to him 3 sons, viz. Alex. elder, Alex. younger, and John Forbes, called John Ower.

Alexander, elder, married to Skeen, sister to Gilbert Skeen of that ilk, who did bear to him one son called John Forbes, with three daughters—one married to Robert Stewart, son to Robert Stewart of Laithers; ane oy'r to Alex. Morison, and after his deceass, on Donald Shand; the 3d married to Alex. Riock, and yr'after to Alex. Burnet of Leys.

John Forbes.

John Forbes of Echt, son to Alex. Elder, married Margaret Stewart, sister to Rot. Stewart of Laithers, who did bear to him eight sons, viz. Alexander, Wm. John, Rot. Alex. James, Thomas, and Gilbert Forbesses, with two daughters: one married to Wm. Cumine, and yr'after to Richard Irvine of Colerlie; the oy'r. married to one Wm. Wiseman.

Alex.

Alexander Forbes of Echt, son to John Forbes, married Gordon, daughter to John Gordon of Innermarkie, who did bear to him Rot. Forbes of Echt.

As to the succession of the rest of the seven bretheren above mentioned, in ther own place; only first, we goe on with the lineall descent of the houss of Echt, according to our method.

Robert.

Robert Forbes of Echt married Bessie Forbes, daughter to John Forbes of Brux, who did bear to him seven sons, viz. John, Alex. Robert, Mr. Wm. Mr. Arthur, James and John Forbesses, and one daughter married on Wm. Chein of Arnadje; and after the deceass of Brux daughter, the sd. Robert married

Couts; daughter to Donald Coutts of Colerlie; John and Alex. Forbesses, sons to the above Alex. Robert dyed, both unmarried, so that the succession fell to Robert, third son to the above Alex. Robert.

Robert Forbes of Echt married Janet Fraser, daughter to the Laird of Duires, and relict of John Chein of Arnage, who did bear to him John Forbes, Laird of Echt, with a daughter called Barbara, who was married to James Gordon, sone to George Gordon of Lesmorr, and yr'after to Gilbert Skeen, son to the Laird of Skeen. Robert,

John Forbes of Echt, son to the sd. Robert, married Helen Strauchin, daughter to the Laird of Thorntoune, who did bear to him John Forbes; and both the Johns, father and son, dyed without succession: the estate fell by lyne to Mr. Arthur Forbes, who was married to Bessie Lyon, relict of John Master of Forbes, who dyed without succession. John.

Mr. Arthur Forbes married Margaret Burnet, daughter to the Laird of Lyes, who bear to him Robert Forbes, who, after his father, Mr. Arthur's death, fell to be Laird of Echt. Mr. Arthur.

Robert Forbes of Echt married Burnet, daughter to the Laird of Lyes, who did bear to him Arthur Forbes of Echt, and Capt. Thomas Forbes of Knockwharnie. Robert;

Arthur Forbes of Echt married Anna Forbes, daughter to the Lord Forbes, who did bear to him bairns qo. bear witnes themselves: and Thomas Forbes of Knogwharnie married Forbes, daughter to Pat. Forbes of Westerecht, qo. did bear to him bairns qo. bear witnes ynselves. Arthur.

Thus having spoken of Alex. Forbes, eldest son of the eight sons of John Forbes of Echt, followes to speake of the collaterall lyne of sd. John Forbes, viz. of his oy'r. seven sons: and first of Wm. his second son.

William Forbes dyed in Flowdowne, without succession.

John Forbes, the third son, married Strauchan, daughter to the Laird of Lenturk, who did bear to him Alex. Forbes in Tiltechink, and his brother Wm. Forbes.

Robert Forbes, the fourth brother, married Fraser,
daughter to the Laird of Doars, who did bear to him, Alex.
George, Wm. and Arthur Forbesses.

Alexander, the fyfth brother, married Caddell, daugh-
ter to the Laird of Asloune, who did bear to him.

Thomas Forbes, the sext brother, married Chreighton,
daughter to the Laird of Conland.

Gilbert Forbes dyed unmarried.

James Forbes, the eight brother, married Gordon,
daughter to Gordon of Invermarkie.

Thus having spoken of John Forbes of Echt his eight sons,
followes to speake of the collaterall lyne of Robert
Forbes of Echt, who married Brux daughter, who did
bear to him seven sons, alreadie spoken of, John,
Alex. Wm. and Mr. Arthur, rests to speake of James
Forbes, qo. married Skeen, daughter to the Ld.
of Skeen, qo. did bear to him Mr. Rot. Forbes of Fin-
nersie,* and minister of Echt, with some oy'r. brethe-
ren, who dyed without succession.

Mr. Rot. Forbes, forsd. married Arbuthnott, who did
bear to him Mr. Alex. Forbes of Finrassie, with divers daugh-
ters; one married to Robert Dugal, son to the Laird of Auch-
inhuife.

Mr. Alexander Forbes of Findrassie married Simpson,
daughter to Wm. Simpson, burges in Edinburg, who did bear to
him bairns qt. bear witnes ymselves.

John Forbes, the youngest of the seven bretheren, married
Fraser, daughter to Mr. George Fraser, who did bear to
him John Forbes, called John of West Echt, and Rot. Forbes.

In the next place followes to speake of John Forbes, cal-
led John ower, third son to Thomas Forbes, called
Thom in the Loch, which John married Garioch, with
whom he got the lands of Tilliegonie, who did bear to
him Duncan Forbes, called John ower's son.

* This word is spelt three different ways in same page, which may
be remarked of many other words in Mr. Lumsden's work,

Duncan Forbes, called Duncan John ower's son, married Skeen, daughter to the Laird of Skeen, who did bear to him John Forbes, called John with the ha' slang.

John Forbes, called John with the ha' slang, married Turing, daughter to the Laird of Foverane, who did bear to him John Forbes of Tilliegonie.

John Forbes of Tilliegonie married Dumbrek, daughter to the Laird of Dumbrek, who did bear to him.....

Thus having spoken of John ower, third son to Tom in the loch, and his succession, in the next place followes to speake of Alex. Forbes, son to Tom in the loch, called Alex. younger.

Alexander Forbes, younger, had a son called James Forbes in Larie, with ane oy'r, who was ane broken man, whose succession is not worthie of memorie.

James Forbes in Larie had 3 sons, Wm. John, and Alex. called meikle Sandie of Stradie.

William Forbes, called Wm. of Keithmarre, married Gordon, who did bear to him John Forbes, who dyed without succession, and Wm. Forbes of Keith More, and Mr. James Forbes, reader in Tillieness, with divers oy'r bairns.

John Forbes, son to James Forbes of Larie, had a son called Scots Sandie.

Alex. Forbes, called meikle Sandie, in Stradie.

This being spoken of Alaster cam of Brux, now rests to speake of three bastard sons to Sr John Forbes, knight, of Driminor, to-wit, Duncan, called evill Duncan, Malcolm, and John out with the sword: and first of evill Duncan, who was predecessor of the housse of Auchintoull.

Duncan Forbes, called evill Duncan of Auchintoull, obtained the lands of Auchintoull frae ane brother of the Earle of Marr, called Durvet; and after he had possessed the sd. lands a long tyme, he departed but lawful succession, except two daughters; one married on Houghton Caddell; the other on a gentleman in

the Meirns, called Rait. The posteritie of the daughter who married Caddell, bruiks the hail lands of Auchintoull, as yet the oy'r half pertaining to Rait.

Thomas Forbes, bastard son to the sd. Duncan, medled with the same but litle, and his posteritie bruiks the same in maner, as is known, and the fd. Duncan had ane bastard daughter, called Jean Forbes, who was married on David Donaldsons, of whom descended the houss of Clandavie.

Thomas Forbes, bastard, as sd. is, married ane gentlewoman, called Christian Fraser, and got on her ane good man, who has been stout in that houss since he departed, called George Forbes, who hade seven or eight sons, whose succession and works I will not tire me to writt, nor the reader to rehearss.

George Forbes of Auchintoull married Bessie Leslie, daughter to Sr Wm. Leslie of Balquhan, and got on her Alexr. Forbes of Auchintoull, Mr. Wm. Forbes, John Forbes in Asloune, with some daughters, to-witt, the Ladie Auchinhuive and the Ladie Blackhall.

Alexander Forbes of Auchintoull, son to George Forbes, married Seaton, daughter to the Laird of Meldrum, and got on her James Forbes of Auchintoull, Wm. Forbes of Carnaverain, and Thomas Forbes; John Forbes in Asloune dyed but succession, except two daughters, one married on Wm. Norie in Fintray, the oy'r. on Alan Grant.

Mr. Wm. Forbes, son to George Forbes, married Margaret Rutherford, and got on her Mr. George Forbes of Byth, Wm. Forbes in Dantzick, and John Forbes in Badiach, with three daughters, whose posteritie is not worthie of memorie, except Normand Leslie, gotten on the youngest daughter, be John Leslie of Balquhanie.

Mr. George Forbes of Byth married Bannerman, daughter to the L. of Wattertoune, and got on her ane daughter, married on Al. Forbes of Gollan.

Wm. Forbes in Dantzick his succession, to me uncertaine, by reason of the great distance betwixt our dwellings. John Forbes in Broadhaugh, his succession not worthie of memorie. James Forbes in Auchintoull, sone to Alex. of Auchintoull, married Margaret Lesly, daughter to the Laird of Balquhain, who

did bear to him Alex. Forbes of Auchintoull, Wm. George and Thomas Forbesses : Wm. George dyed but successione ; Alexr. Forbes of Auchintoull, sone to James Forbes, married Buchan, daughter to the Laird of Auchmacoy, who did bear to him.

Wm. Forbes of Cairncoullie married Janet Garioch, and got on her Alex. Forbes of Cairncoullie, and Thomas ; his brother Thomas dyed without successione : some of the posterity of Alexander went to Caithness, as one Arthur, who married the Laird Dumbeith Sinclair's daughter,

This having spoken of the fyve brethren forsd. I will speake something to furder the purpose of Malcome Forbes, who lived ryatously in Strathdone, Glenbucket, and thorogt of the Highland country.

Malcome Forbes, when he hade spended his tyme with ryatous living, and in spending the geir, departed and left behind him a sone called John, and in the Highland maner called him John Malcomson, who succeeded his father in geir and maners, thought it honest and profitable to bruik such possessions as his father hade in handling, and in speciall the Bailliary of Bremarr, through the which, contention raise betwixt him and the Keyrs of Rothiemurchus, wher he was slaine be the forsd. Keyrs, at ane place called Craigland, and left behind him three sons, to-witt, Robert, Alexr. and Malcome: Robert dyed but successione, except ane daughter only, who was mother afterward to George Keith the outlaw.

Alexr. hade ane sone, of whom I tyre me to wroitt.

Malcome hade four sons gotten on the Laird of Leyes daughter, Burnet, viz. John Forbes of Culquhany, Robert of Buchan, James Forbes of Leidmacoy, and Peter Forbes of Argeight, and ane gotten on Nairne, called William in Newe.

John Forbes of Culquhary married Abercrombie, who did bear to him Robert Forbes, married Bisset, daughter to the Laird of Lessendry.

James Forbes of Lerdmacoy married a daughter of Findlay Farqerson's ; Peter of Argeight married Keith.

Culquharie.

Buchan.
Leidmacoy.
Argight.



This being spoken of the six brethren forsd. I will make
a rehearsall of the seventh, called John Forbes, alias
John out with the sword.

John Forbes, called John out with the sword, ane man of
broken life, being informed against of great extortion, it came
to the king's ears, who wrote to Sir Alexander Forbes of Dri-
minor, to put remedie therin, and if he would not, he would
charge others to the same effect, and upon this writting, Sr Alex.
Forbes took him at the kirk of Forbes, and strack of his head,
and caused yerd him behind the church, and sett his grave about
with tippet stones, wher it remains as yet to testifie the same.

Mr. Lumsden's
Gloss,

Now have I written this with my hand,
At John Maister of Forbes' command :
That thing he promised me I have wone,
A good hand-bow, or a long gunn.
Or forbears, Lord or Knight,
With manhood and wisdom kepted their right.
I pray to God to give us grace,
Ilk man according to his place,
To keep the bruit our elders wane,
And end with honor as they begane.

This endeth Mr. Mathew Lumsden.

THE Editor, who has given a few notes to the Genealogy, may add a remark which will every where, in perusing that treatise, strike the reader as just, viz. that there is not in the whole the smallest attempt to exaggerate or paint the plain facts, in brighter colours than they naturally bear; so far from any thing like this being the case, it is certain, that the narrative is remarkably homely and honest, and devoid of the smallest artifice, partiality, or eulogy; and that had the author pleased, he had full grounds for very ample embellishment, for it is a fact, that no one family distinguished itself, in by far the most glorious period of Scotch history, the "BRUCE DAYS," more than the Family of Forbes. Mr. Lumsden has evidently written, not to indulge any vanity to which the Master of Forbes might incline, but to give him an accurate knowledge of the connections and descents of the families allied to his own house. Independent of the notices already stated, we find that (as Mr. Lumsden says) though the whole surname of Forbes was *inlaid* (or put *hors de combat*) at the dreadful surprise and slaughter of Dupplin, yet Thomas de Bois is among the number of chief men recorded, as killed the year after that defeat, at the battle of Hallidon Hill, 19th July, 1333, and Humphry de Bois, among the great men slain at the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1546; and there is no doubt that the family was great, and distinguished for valour and nobility, as early as the use of surnames became a vehicle for carrying down the exploits of families along the stream of time. Baliol and Bruce were the first of the Scotch Kings distinguished by surnames; and though Henry II. had some time before introduced his Angevine surname of Plantagenet, to distinguish the English Royal Family, and even as early as the reign of Malcolm III. (1057, 1093) an order was issued for persons to take surnames from places, yet it is certain, that the use of any such additions was very partially and slowly introduced among the rude and barbarous natives of Scotland, and made little progress till the 13th century; and

that the surname of De Bois is among the first recorded in the history of the transcendent deeds of Scotland. We have no doubt that the family of De Bois, or Forbes, came from France, as the name and even the tradition stated by Mr. William Forbes indicates. Many other noble Scotch families, such as Gordon, Fraser, Montgomery, Somerville, &c. have, like that of Forbes, probably owed their rise in Scotland to the valour and accomplishments of foreign Knights or men at arms, who, in the dark and barbarous ages of the Scotch Court, were sure to make their fortunes, by ingratiating themselves with the King by their personal merit, elegance, or knowledge of the rules and practice of arms. These were certain means to obtain fortune and rank long after those families had become potent and naturalized in Scotland; and the trade of arms was the most profitable as well as honourable profession over all Europe, even till the end of the 16th century.

Forfeitures or conquests insured to these errant warriors an ample remuneration for their services; and so ardent were they in continuing their wandering adventures, that ample estates were often held less eligible, than comparatively trifling, but more portable sums of money. The name of De Bois has a manifest derivation from the abode of its founder, being in a forest or wood, or from his being the Lord or Proprietor of one; and perhaps the bears or boars, the confusion of which Lord Hales was puzzled to unravel, may have a very natural analogy to the origin of the family, as being, like the first De Bois, the inhabitants of the forest, and probably disputing the sovereignty of it unsuccessfully with the first person who decorated his shield with the triumphant exhibition of their heads; for heraldry is nothing but a sort of hieroglyphical narrative of events, either preserved in the historic page in other characters, or else lost through the uncertain explanation of the heraldic emblems.

Many of the surname went (as the Genealogy states) to foreign kingdoms; and we believe that their descendants are still in respectable situations in those countries mentioned, and likewise in Poland. The surnames of De Bois and of Fraser, we believe, were fully as often conspicuous as any other in the "Bruce Days." The first was so fortunate as to appear only in one instance in the Ragman's Roll of Submissions, in 1292, 1296-7.

This was Thomas Bois, who is rather inferred by Mr. Nisbet to have been of the family of Panbride, of which, he asserts, Mr. Hector Boece was a son. Many of the warriors who subscribed this roll, afterwards amply revenged their season of humiliation, when the fortunes and heroism of Bruce reared the standard of their country, and prepared the glorious result of the field of Bannockburn.

Mr. Lumsden's Work shews, that the Forbesses suffered at the battle of Flowden field,* 1513, which filled Scotland with

* Allace ! quhair bin that richt redoutit Roy ;
That potent Prince, gentil King James the Feird ?
I pray to Christ his soull for to convoy,
Ane greiter nobill rang not into the eird.
O Atropus ! warie we may thy weird ;
For he was mirrour of humility,
Leid-stein and lamp of liberality.

During his time sa justice did prevail,
The savage iles trymlit for terrour ;
Eskdale, Ewisdale, Liddisdale, and Annandail,
Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis dour ;
And of his Lordis had sic perfite favour,
Sa for to schaw that he effeirit na fone,
Out throw his realme he wald ride him alone.

And of his Court throw Europe sprang the fame
Of lustic Lordis, and lufesum Ladyis ying ;
Triumphand tornayis, justing and knichtlie game,
With all pastime, according for a King.
He was the gloir of Princely governing,
Quhilk throw the ardent lufe he had to France,
Agains Ingland did move his ordinance.

Of Flowdoun field rewyne to revolve,
Of that maist dolent day for till deploir
I mytt, for dreid that dolour you dissolve,

mourners, and extinguished many noble families; the defeat was occasioned by the chivalrous spirit of James IV. who first challenged the Duke of Norfolk to single combat, which was declined; this challenge was even opposed by the Scotch Courtiers, who said, "it was beneath the King's dignity to fight with the old carl." The Duke's army had to cross a bridge to the attack of the Scotch; and when Borthwick, the master of the artillery, wished to cannonade the English from ground of great advantage, the King was so enraged, that he vowed to hang him at his own door, if he lived to return to Scotland, and ordered that not a shot should be fired until the enemy had effected the passage. Defeat naturally followed such maxims of warfare. James IV. was slain, and his body has since been well known to have been kept for many years in a box in a lumber room of a nobleman's house, near London, and not left on the field as it was long the prevailing belief.

The loss of the Forbesses at Pinkie, 1547, seems to have been immense; that battle was fought when Mr. Lumsden was in his prime; in the fight and pursuit, the Scotch lost above 10,000 men in slain, being hunted and cut down by the numerous and well-appointed English cavalry, all the way to the gates of Edin-

Schaw how that Prince in his triumphand gloir
 Destroyit was: quhat neidis proces moir?
 Not be the vertew of the Inglis ordinance,
 But be his owin wilfull misgovernance.

Allace! That day had he bin counsellabill,
 He had obtenit laud, gloir, and victory;
 Quhais piteous process bin sa lamentabill,
 I mytt at lenth it put in memory.
 I never read in tragedy nor story,
 At ane jornay sa mony nobillis slane,
 For the defence and lufe of thair soverane.

*Lindsay's Papingo, written 1530, at which period Flowden
 and the Court of King James IV. must have been in viride
 memoria.*

burgh and Leith. The Earl of Huntly,* who commanded the Scotch, in the chivalrous spirit of the times, likewise sent his challenge to the Duke of Somerset, which was declined. In the Earl's tent, was found the only silver plate the Scotch nobility had with them—*vide the Journal of an English officer, published with Robert Byrrel's Diary.* The battle of Pinkie was occasioned by the refusal of the Scotch to give their infant, Queen Mary, to her grand uncle, Henry VIII. as a wife for his son (Edward VI.); at the time, the remark was made by Scotchmen, that "the King of England adopted a very rough mode of courtship."—Henry VIII. indeed died before this battle was fought; but he had ordered the war to be pushed on actively, and had rather a rough way of conducting and concluding his amours and private friendships, as well as all his other concerns; he attempted it in wrestling with Francis I. at their meeting at the Champ de drap d'or, but the French Monarch tripped up his heels, and with great violence threw him on his back on the ground. The attendants prevented a repetition of the sport, as it was very evident that the Leopard's claws were fully displayed. There could be said to be no equality, except in number and courage, and commanders, between the hostile armies at Pinkie—the English were excellently appointed in artillery, and heavy and light cavalry, and all their arms were superior; the Scotch were a barbarous, hasty and ill-armed undisciplined levy—different from the warriors of the "Bruce days:"—for "long wars make excellent soldiers," a remark of Bruce and of *Bonaparte*.

* This Earl of Huntly, who was the same who was afterwards slain in the battle with the troops of James VI. was both an able and brave man. Sir Ralph Sadler had frequent opportunities of knowing him, as they dined together at a table kept for the Ambassador, at the Court of James V.; he calls him "a very artful young man;"—but as all the art Sadler could have known in the Earl, must have been dexterity in disappointing the artful measures which Sir Ralph was sent by Henry VIII. to accomplish, we may easily judge that it deserved another and a more honourable designation: when a man is baffled, his language often is tainted by his anger and disappointment.

The field of battle of Pinkie (or of Musselburgh, as the English term it) is very easily observed from the high road to London. The Scotch army was in Musselburgh and Inveresk, and along the Esk—the English were ranged behind the rising ground to be seen to the south east, now arable land, but then covered with whins; from the descent of this eminence, the English artillery annoyed the Scotch so much in their posts, that they rushed forward to attack it; but before they had gained the eminence, they were attacked and overwhelmed by the cavalry, which charged to full advantage down the gradual descent, and threw them back upon the line of the Esk: this line was forced by the sudden advance of the whole English army, and the Scotch being broken and divided, the most dreadful carnage ensued for many miles, and till night put an end to it. Sir Ralph Sadler had great credit for his command of the English light horse on this occasion. Sir Ralph had been on a visit to the Queen Dowager of Scotland at Lithgow, a short time before; and as reports had been spread that the infant, Queen Mary, was sickly, she shewed her to him naked in her cradle; in the sequel, Sir Ralph had the charge of Queen Mary, a short time before her trial and execution, and incurred the displeasure of Elizabeth, for his indulgence of his charge in hunting and hawking. Had he not been indulgent to the Queen, what opinion must we have formed of his heart?

It is no ways wonderful that Henry did not succeed in his attempt to obtain the subjection of Scotland, by the possession of the Infant Queen. The Queen Dowager Mary of Guise, naturally inclined to France, where her family was already powerful; and the Clergy was of course hostile to an alliance with a Prince excommunicated, and who had destroyed the Roman supremacy. The nobles and men of property saw nothing but provincial degradation in an union with so near and potent a Prince, and afterwards shewed the extent of their jealousy, by denying the marital sovereignty to Francis II. The King of England was too mighty to be very liberal in bribery, and relied too much on his power over the prisoners made at Solway, to exert himself in other quarters with successful energy.

The Poets of the times give very lively accounts of the 4th and 5th James's. John Butes' (*the fool of James IV.*) jokes

are rather unseemly, and so are Madame Doutebour's appearances at the dances. The Minstrels, &c. seem to have entertained the Courtiers nightly in the great Hall; the guests of which, with all their hopes and fears, are minutely described.

Some sings, some dances, some tell stories,
 Some late at ewis brings in the moryis,
 Some flyrds, some fenyis, and some flatteris,
 Some playis the fuil, and all owt chatters;
 Some man, musand by the waw,
 Luicks as he might nocht do at aw;
 Some standis in a nuick and rowns,
 For covetice ane uther uer swoons;
 Some levis as he wald ga wud
 For heit desyr of warld's gud;
 Some at the mess levis all devotion,
 And busy labours for promotion;
 Some has their advocatts in Chaumir,
 And taks themself thairoff no glowmir.

*Picture of the Court of James IV.—Maitland
 Manuscript.*

As to the Court of James V. the whole drift of the Courtiers seems to have been to procure him low, or various amours; one recommending himself, by saying he knows of a lass fit for the King, in Fife, and another recommending a visit, to see one at Stirling.*

*There was few of that garrison
 That learned him ane gude lesson,
 But some to clack, and some to clatter,
 Some made the fule, and some did flatter:
 Quod ane devil, stik me with ane knife,
 Bot, Sir, I know ane maid in Fife—
 One of the lustiest wanton lasses,
 Quhairto, Sir, by Goddis' blude she passes,
 Had thy tounge, brother, quod ane uther,
 I knaw a fairer by fifteen futher;

We may here allude to the contests between the families of Gordon and Forbes, which disturbed the kingdom in Mr. Lumsden's younger days. Hollinshed mentions them in his history of Scotland, and attributes the losses of the Forbesses to the dissipated manner in which they had wasted their estates previously to the conflicts. We believe that John Master of Forbes, by whose desire Mr. Lumsden wrote, was himself engaged in these contests, being urged to them by black Arthur Forbes, a brother of the family, and a man fonder of these sorts of quarrels than of a peaceful life.

Sir, when ye pleas to Linlithgow pas,
 There shall ye see ane lusty las.
 Now trittel trattel trow low,
 Quod the third man, thou dost but mow,
 When his Grace comes to fair Sterling,
 There sall ye see ane dayis darling.
 Sir, quod the fourt, tak my counsall,
 And go to the hie Bordell,
 Thair may we loup at libertie
 Withouten any gravitie.

&c. &c. &c.

Sir David Lindsay's Complaint, 1534.

Written at the very period this unworthy sort of life was led by James V. then about 25 years old.

THE following narrative is in the hand-writing of Duncan Forbes of Culloden,* the father of the Lord President Duncan Forbes; he died soon after in 1704. As accident has preserved the account he gives of his own branch of the Forbes Family, we give it, from no other assumption of preference, than that which chance gives it by putting it into our hands. The short display

* This Duncan Forbes's grandfather, early in the 17th century, purchased the estate of Bught, near Inverness; in 1626, he purchased Culloden of the Laird of Macintosh, the castle being at the time built up to the second story; afterwards, this estate was much enlarged by the purchases of lands contiguous, made from Lord Moray, Lord Lovat, the Town of Inverness, Rose of Artiries, and Rose of Kilravock. Ferintosh and Bunchrew were purchased about 1669, from Inveralochy, a son of Lovat; the former was part of the famous Thanedom of Calder, or Cawdor, celebrated in Macbeth, and the name in the Gaelic language signifies the Thane's land; Bunchrew was the birth place, 10th Nov. 1685, of the Lord President Duncan Forbes, and for more than 50 years his favourite residence, where he studied and wrote his publications.

There is a story well known of his great-grand-father above treated of, viz. about 1626, his lady and he took a walk to view the place of Culloden; the lady was rather more generous to the workmen who were employed in the castle, than her husband thought proper, and he told her, "that from her liberality to those strangers, one would think they were working for herself;" and "who knows, my dear, but that may yet turn out to be the case," was the lady's answer; certainly soon after verified. Mr. Forbes rose from this narrative, probably resolved to resume it to its end, but death has interrupted his purpose.

Sic transit mundus.

of humble piety it displays, may, in some degree, be acceptable:—

That a man may think equally of himself, it is proper that he know the truth of his own pedigree, and therefore according to the search that I have made, I understand myself to be of the house of Tolqhon, and that off the hous of Forbes. It was our lott to take but litle out of the house we came from, and that perhaps as little out of the house of Forbes, which makes me only remember the origine, and the succession, untill our own predecessor, John, second son of Lord Alexr. came off, which was about the middle of the 15th century; and to be more particular upon the kyndness of the Lord towards us sinsyne, which has put us, from small begining, in a condition now to make our appearance lyke others who were of no better condition than ourselves.

March 18, 1702.—Haveing gott that manuscript of the genealogy of the Family of Forbes, begun by one Mr. Mathew Lumsden of Tillycarne, and continued to the year 1665 by the Laird of Lesly, as they say, I have thought fit to note some things out of it, which I think ought to be condemd. First, all the reports anent the origine are fabulus, and the killing of the beast, &c. There being a Land and Parish of Forbes, its probable that the possessors begun when others did, to take a surname from the place of the possession; the old manner of speaking pleads much for this, such as, Arthur of Forbes, Adam of Gordon, and the lyke, not Arthur Forbes, or Adam Gordon, but that they were called off, it insinuates ther coming out of it, and infers more from it; as for those Douglasses, Gordons, Forbesses, Morays, and others, who say they gave name to the lands, its all fals, for surely men were not so infamous in those days, as to be worth the prophet's curse, psalm 49. 11. 'in calling their lands after their names.' I have seen none as yet of the writts of the house of Forbes, but the eldest I hear talk of are a writt upon the lands of Logy and Edenbanchry, from Alexr. Cuming, Earle of Buchan, to Fergus Lord Forbes (as they call it); but if the words be only Fergusso domino de Forbess, it will not infer so much, for I have seen a charter as old as that (perhaps), and in the same terms to a family that continues laird to this hour. Another charter by King Alexr. the 3d, in the 23d year of his reigne, Duncan Lord Forbes, super terras et tenementum de Forbes.

Its a confirmation of the Earle of Buchan's charter by David Bruce to John Lord Forbes ; but as is already observed, if the wreaths be conceived to such or such a man, domino de Forbes, it will not undenyably conclude those men to have been Lords and the Lairds of Forbes.

Its remarkt that for 150 years, viz. from 1371 to 1515, that family have been most flourishing, in great bussines, great estates, and every undertaking ; but since the breaking out of the feuds with the Gordons, or rather since the death of black Arthur, the chieffes family becam still declyning, though the branches be rather increasing than decreasing.

They who conclude most reasonably, do hold that Alexr. the son of Sir John with the black lip, was the first Lord of the family, which might be about the 1400 year of God, or a little after. And therefore I hold that about the end of the 15th centurie, Sir John Forbes with the black lip was father of 3 sons ; the eldest, Sr Alexr. and Lord Forbes, from whose time, without doubt, all his successors have held that tytle, and for many years were the first in the kingdom of that rank ; his second son was Sr William, who marryed the ainess of Fraser, and had the estate of Pitsligo with her, which they keep to this day, and some 3 generations ago have taken the title of Lord.

The 3d sone of Sir John with the black lip, was Sr John of Forbes, who marryed the herress of Preston, and had by her the estate of Tolqhon, of which family this youth is the 12 or 13 generation. They have always had the greatest respect of any bearing the name, except the Chief and Pitsligo, since he was Lord ; not but that he was the older brother, but the estate and dependants made tocher to be large was much look't upon.

The second Laird of Tolqhon was of Sr John, who marryed Ane Straton, daughter to the Laird of Lawrestoun, a good family.

The 3d Laird was Alexr. the eldest sone of young Sr John, who marryed Jane Hay, daughter to the Laird of Dalgetty, also a good family.

The 4th Laird was Malcolm, the only son of Alexander, and marryed Jean Forbes, the daughter of James Lord Forbes.

The 5th was William, sone to Malcolme, who marryed first, ~~Leith~~ Leith, daughter to the Laird of Barnes, and for his se-

cond wife, — Hay, daughter to the Earle of Eroll; his succession was by his first wife, John and Alexr.

John, the 6th Laird, maryed — Chcin, daughter to the Laird of Ezlemount, of whom ther was no succession; and to him succeeded the second brother.

Alexander Forbes, the sone of William, was the 7th Laird of Tolqhon, who maryed, either for her favor or riches, Alison Anderson, daughter to the Provost of Edr. who bore to him 2 sones and 2 daughters; the sones were William, who succeeded to him, and John, called John of Badenley, and father to the family of Collodne; the two daughters were Janett, Lady Cor-sendae, and Isobel, Lady Strechin, who also maryd the Tutor of Lovat.

It is remarkable that of all its numerous caddcats, come of the 6 preceding generations, ther is not one now extant, so that all the present descendants of the house of Tolqhon are come either of William or John.

William, the 8th Laird, married Lesmoir's daughter, and had by her William, who succeeded him, Knapernay and several other children.

William, the 9th Laird, married Janett Ogilvie, daughter to the Laird of Banff; and had his eldest son, John, who dyed without succession; Walter, who succeeded him, and several other cadets.

Walter, the 10th Laird, married Jean Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Pitsligo, and by her he had Sir Alexander, who succeeded him, Thomas, John and others.

Sir Alexander, the 11th Laird, married B. Murray, the daughter of the Laird of Blackbarony, who lived very long, but had no succession by her; to him succeeded his brother, Thomas, who married Lady Henrietta Erskine, daughter to the Erlè of Buchan, and has by her sons who succeed to the estate. The succession of John, son to Laird Alexander, commonly called John of Badenley, are as follow :

About the year 1567, John married Elizabeth Keith, daughter to the Laird of Tulloes, and had by her Duncan of Culloden, John, who was exempt in the King of France's Guards, and Patrick, called black Patrick, baillie of Inverurie; Duncan Forbes of Culloden, eldest son to John, married Janet Forbes, eld-

est daughter to James Forbes of Corsindae, by whom he had John Forbes of Culloden, Captain James Forbes, who lived in Caithness, and Captain Duncan Forbes, who lived in Assint, and two daughters; the eldest, Elizabeth, married to William Bailie of Dunearn, and the second, Anna, married to Evan Macpherson of Cluny, chieff of that name; and after Cluny's death, married to Alexander Mackintosh of Connedge.

John Forbes of Culloden married Anna Dunbar, only daughter to Alexander Dunbar of Grange, by his first wife, Jean Campbell, only daughter to Sir John Campbell, of Calder, and by the said Anna had Duncan Forbes of Culloden,—(*The Editor here remarks that this Duncan was the writer of this narrative.*)—his eldest son, and five more sons and two daughters, viz. Mr. David Forbes, advocate*; Thomas, who is in Raits; Alexander, who went to New England; Doctor Jonathan Forbes, near Elgin; and Colonell John Forbes of Pitnacrieffe, in Fyfe: the two daughters were Jean, married to Sir Robert Munro of Fowlis, and Naomy, married to Robert Dunbar of Burgie.

Duncan Forbes of Culloden married Mary Innes, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, and by her had two sons, John and Duncan—(*This last the Lord President—EDR.*)—and seven daughters; the eldest, Jean, married to Sir Harry Innes of that ilk; the second, Anna, married to Peter Forbes of Phyline, in Assint; the 3d, Mary, to the Laird of Burdsyards; the 4th, Margaret, to George Munro of M——; Isobell, Naomy, and Grizell†; John Forbes, younger of Culloden is married to Jean Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstone, with

* Afterwards Sir David Forbes of Newhall, Mid Lothian, a very eminent lawyer, and man of letters, ancestor of the family of Rae of Eskgrove, baronet; Sir Wm. Rae, now Lord Advocate, being descended from a daughter of Sir David Forbes. The men of letters in Edinburgh long found Sir David's seat a very agreeable retirement; here his nephew, the Lord President Duncan Forbes passed much of his early life amidst scenes devoted to learning and the Muses.

† Of the last three ladies, we believe one was married to Achnagairn, and one to Kindeace,

Margaret, eldest daughter of William Lord Forbes. Mr. David Forbes is married to Catherine Clerk, sister to Sir John Clerk of Pennycuck, and has several children.

Thomas is married to Jean Cuthbert, daughter to David Cuthbert, in Inverness, and has by her several children.

Alexander, unmarried as yet, for aught known; Jonathan married with Jane Brodie, daughter to Mr. James Brodie of Leithen, and has several children; John married Elizabeth Graham, daughter to baillie Graham, in Edinburgh, and has children. The next to mind are the younger children of Duncan of Culloden, with Corsenday's daughter, viz. Captain James and Captain Duncan; James married Agnes Monro, daughter to Mr. George of Pitlundie, elder brother to Sir Alexander of Bearcrofts, and had by her several children, who came to be men and women. Next to give an account of John the exempt, and black Patrick, younger bretheren of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and sons to John of Badenley and Elizabeth Keith:—and first of John. The father being dead, all the children were taken to the house of Tolquhoun by their grandfather, as I suppose, Laird William, his son, Alexander, and his other son, John, being dead, for that word passes upon him, that he regretted of his two oys that William got all, and John got nothing at all, for indeed he was never in possession of any thing but Badenley, which some time after his decease behoof to be sold, and the price was parted betwixt the widow and the bairns, she getting the greatest part of it, and marrying the Laird of Troup. The bairnes had the rest, after the payment of the debts, parted amongst them according to the discretion of friends: what portion fell to Duncan the eldest, was put into the Tutor of Lovat's hands, who had married his aunt, and he brought Duncan with him to the west, where it has pleased God to cast the lot of him and his family.

John, the 2d, when he came to be about 18 or 20 years of age, raised his patrimony out of the Laird of Tolquhon's hands, which was no more than 2000 merks, and went to France with it, where he became a Captain and exempt in the Guards, then married a French woman, and had by her a son called Malcome, who also became a pretty man; thereafter Captain John being deputy-governor of the castle of Dieppe, under the Marquis of Montilly, after the Marquis his death, Madame de Montilly mar-

ried him, and within some time after, married her own daughter to his sone, Malcolme, by whom he got a good portion, but got a far richer within some time, for her only sone, young Montilly, dying without succession, Malcolme, in right of his wife, fell into the estate of Montilly, which his grandchild does inherit with the title of Marquiss: some 50 years ago, he sent to Scotland for his coat-armorial certificate, which was given him, utterly wrong, by the then Lord Lyon and his deputy and clerks.

As to black Patrick, Duncan of Culloden's younger brother, his patrimony was very small; however, his posterity hath also prospered, for Patrick married Barbara Barclay, daughter of Walter Barclay of Drum; he lived honestly all his time, and left ane sone, Alexander, and sundry daughters, who were honestly bestow'd. Mr. Alexander, Patrick's sone, married, first, baillie Skeen in Aberdeen, his widow, by whom he made considerable profit, but had no children by her; his second wife, — Hunter, daughter of Samuel Hunter, apothecary in Edinburgh, by whom he also had a considerable patrimony; he bought the lands of Ardach, and barony of Foveran, bearing the designation of Ardach, first, and then that of Foveran: he had by his second wife 2 sons, Sir Samuel, who succeeded him, and is the present Foveran, and John his second son.

Sir Samuel Forbes of Foveran* married Anne Udny, daughter of the Laird of Udny, by whom he has several children.

John, 2d son to Mr. Alexander, married Margaret Crawford, and has bought the lands of Knapernay, by which he is now design'd.

What is already said being enough in regard to the pedigree, it follows that there be a memorial left of our first circumstances, and of the means whereby we are brought to the condition that (blest be the Lord) we are now in, that the due consideration of both may keep us humble and thankfull, the only forme pleasing to God, who hates pryde and ingratitude; thankless to God and

* Created Baronet 1700.

proud to the neighbour, go ordinarily hand in hand, and are the forerunners of inevitable ruine.*

It has been told that John of Badenley, second son to Alex. Laird of Tolquhoun, was our predecessor, of whom I have heard no more than what is already said: his wife Elizabeth Keith, as I was made believe was daughter to the Earl Marishall, upon whose account he was to have had 40 chalders of yearly rent from his father and grandfather, who werè both then alive, but he dying before the intended provision was settled upon him,

* Those sentiments of Mr. Forbes, it is unnecessary to say, denote the best head and heart; and happy would it be that they could be made the universal or even general rules for families; his humility and gratitude towards God, and moderation to man, are perhaps more praise-worthy, from his having been, from natural disposition and education, a very firm opposer of tyranny, and one of those who took the most effective measures towards the revolution. This change did not produce all the good which Mr. Forbes wished, but was in a great degree frustrated, or rendered partial, from the selfishness and limited views of the chief agents; yet Mr. Forbes's labours were, till the close of his life, incessant in Parliament, both to preserve what had been obtained, and to baffle the little plans of party in power; these gave him the character of a troublesome, untractable man with king William's ministers; but we believe he was among the few who acted exclusively in every point for the public good. The restoration had subjected his father and family to all the vindictive oppressions of the reign of Charles II. and James II.; under these he passed 28 years of his life, from about manhood to the age of 50; and his last 16 years were devoted to the service of his country, in freeing it from the general thralldom and misfortunes into which it had fallen, after 150 years of anarchy, faction and every species of tyranny and misgovernment. A future day brought forth the seeds sowed at that early period, to unexampled prosperity and vigour; till after having been long the wonder and envy of the world, we have seen the British valour save the kingdoms from degradation and slavery, and open the access to every improvement of government and art, and the most rapid progress in sentiment and morality!

the performance was forslevied* till Elizabeth fell to marry with the Laird of Troup, who then discharged all obligations the house of Tolquhon was under for her jointure, upon payment of a certain sum of money. Then Alexander dying, who was father to William and John, it came to the guid sirs tale that William got all and John got nothing at all, because William, being alive, took all, and John, being dead, could not hinder him : his wife, having gone into another family, there was none to care for the three orphans, Duncan, John and Patrick ; but the grandfather, old Laird William, the sone of Malcolme, who took them into the house of Tolquhon, and kept them till their aunt, the Lady Streichen, took away the eldest. The second, John, lived with his uncle William, till he was about 20 years of age, got a small sowme which carried him to France, who succeeded in prosperity of his fortune, as is already told. Of black Patrick, I know no more than that he got some manadgement about the Countess Dowager of Marishall, which was an honest livelyhood to him. It appears John of Badenley has been married about the year 1567 or 68, and that his eldest son Duncan has been born in 1569 or 70, because Duncan being by the account he made of himself past fourscore and four when he dyed, and he having died in February 1654, there is that number of years betwixt the end of 1569 and the beginning of 1654. What age Duncan was when his father died I know not, but I have heard that he has been about 16 when his aunt, the Lady Streichen, caused her second husband, the Tutor of Lovate, carry him with him to this country. I am told that when he was young, he was ryotous ; cards and dyce were his exercises, and drinking and quarrelling the concomitants of these. His daughter has told me that he has left his cloaths at cards, and layen abed till his aunt provided him anew. When he was about 20 or 22, he became manly, and strong, and agile, to that degree, that at all exercises, he outstrip Duncan Bayne of Delny, Donald Bayne of Fairly, and Donald Fraser of the Leys, who were three of

* We think forslevied is the word, which is expressive enough, tho' unusual, and perhaps mistaken, the hand being extremely difficult.

the most extraordinary men for strength and stature in the kingdom. The first men were the Lord Lovat's sister's sons, and were bred with their uncle the Tutor; the other was a gentleman of meaner quality, but of alyke strength and stature. Tho' Duncan was tall and handsome, he was not of their size, tho' in strength and agility he did every thing beyond them, which at times ended in a quarrel, and gave the honest Tutor, tho' he was wise and gallant, enough ado to manadge them. The two Bayne's had some estate, but Duncan had none, and what patrimony his aunt brought with him was spent, which made the Tutor, that bye and attour themselves, their horses and servants, he would also make them his poor friends, and as the fashions of those days were, he never rode without them, and as many more, for being Tutor of Lovate, he had the whole rank of the family to hold up. It was in the years 1594 that the Tutor did make a gathering of men in arms, to go to the field of Glenlivat, in obedience to an order he had from the King, to be assisting to the Erle of Argyll and Lord Forbes, against the Popish Lords Huntly and Errol. There was a contest anent carrying the Tutor's head piece, and who should be nearest him, in which stryfe he favoured his wife's nephew before his own, because he perceived him most interested. But all having come too late to the action, he sate down upon a stone and wept for despyte, which was the ground for a jest upon him afterwards, both with the Tutor and his comrades.

As he became manly, so he became dexterous in manadging of bussiness, which made the Tutor employ him much in going about his affairs, both in Buchan and in the Hylands. In the year 1602 or 3 he was going single to Buchan, in Hyland weed, with a single servant, and had taken his lodging ane night at his cousine, John Campbell of the Moys, below Forres.



As the narrative closes here very suddenly, we may add, that Duncan, by great integrity, enterprise and honour, made an ample fortune, and left a degree of popularity and fair fame to his son John, which still throws an interest upon this family. He died,

as is stated above, and the following epitaph was written for his tomb :—

Here lye the bodies of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and his spouse Janet Forbes, lineally descended of the honourable families of Tolquhoun and Corsenday respectively, who departed this life, viz. the said Janet, aged 66, upon the 8th day of November, anno 1651, and said Duncan, aged 82, upon the 14th day of October, 1654.

These polished stones
Placed here above thy bones,
Add to thy honour not a whit,
Which was before, and still remains, complete.
Thy memory shall ever recent be
Preserved by such as draw their blood from thee,
Who in regard of thy good fame,
Receive reward by claiming to thy name ;
For thy remains do honour to this place,
And thy true virtue honours all thy race.

Accident having placed the narrative in our hands, we have given it solely on that account.

We need add little to the history of his own family, given by Duncan Forbes of Culloden. The active exertions on the side of freedom, of the first Duncan of Culloden, of his son John, (who purchased Ferrintosh and Bunchrew, 1670,) and of Duncan his son, the writer of the narrative, gave the family great political weight at the close of the 17th century. They were generally in Parliament, and the privilege of Ferrintosh was given by the Scotch Parliament, for their losses before and after the revolution, and for their signal services. Mr. John Forbes, the son of the foresaid Duncan, was a very active Patriot and Member of Parliament : he died in 1734, and was succeeded by his brother Duncan, (who married a daughter of Kilravock,) then Lord Advocate, and who from 1737, till his death in 1747, distinguished himself as Lord President of the Court of Session, and as one of the chief supporters the House of Brunswick had in the rebellion of 1745. His services had been very great previously in the same cause, in 1715, as were his brother's, who ex-

pended then a great part of his fortune for Government. In 1745, the Lord President nearly ruined in this cause his ample fortune, and left his affairs in great perplexity and decay; yet his son John, who married a daughter of Craigievar, and died 1775, retrieved them by economy, tho' neglected and unpaid for his father's outlays—an ingratitude still the wonder and reproach of the age. Arthur, who married Miss Stratton of Kent, succeeded his father John Forbes, and was succeeded, 1803, by his only son, **Duncan G. Forbes, Esq.** now of Culloden.

EXTRACT

FROM

Nisbet's Heraldry.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

7777

UNITED STATES

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE shall conclude this Volume, by an Extract from Mr. Nisbet's Heraldry, beginning page 321 of the first volume, folio edition. Mr. Nisbet's accuracy and research are truly admirable, for it is wonderful how any one man could have published, with so small a portion of errors, so difficult and lengthened a history, and consulted so many authorities.

EXTRACT

FROM

Nisbet's Heraldry.

The surname of Forbes with us bears azure ; three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules. These of this name are said by our historians to be originally from one Ochonacher, who came from Ireland, and, for killing a wild bear, took the name Forbear, now pronounced Forbes. Skene, in his *Treatise de Verborum Significatione*, at the title *Liberum Tenementum*, tells us, that Duncan Forbois got from King Alexander (but tells us not which of the Alexanders) a charter of the lands and heritage of Forbois in Aberdeenshire. And Mr. Crawford, in his *Peerage*, says, by an original charter in the custody of the Lord Forbes, Fergus, the son of John, got the lands of Forbes from King Alexander II. from whence the surname. The next to be met with of this family was Alexander Forbes, Governor of the castle of Urquhart in Murray ; he defended it bravely for a long time against Edward I. of England, who at last took it, and put all within it to the sword ; but the Governor's lady, says Hector Boece, being with child, escaped to Ireland, and there brought forth a son, called Alexander, who was the chief and raiser of the name again, and who came to Scotland, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, to seek his father's heritage, but could not get it, being before given to others for their good services ; but in lieu of it he got other lands. This Alexander Forbes of that ilk was killed at the battle of Duplin, fighting for the interest of king David Bruce against Edward Baliol.

The next of the family I have met with is Joannes Forbes de eodem, miles, witness in a charter which I have seen, (now penes

Comitem de Mortoun) of Isabel Countess of Marr, of the lands of Bonjedworth, to Thomas Douglas, son of John, and her beloved sister Margaret, of the date the 10th of November 1404. Which Sir John Forbes married a daughter of Kennedy of Dunure, by whom he had three sons, Alexander Forbes his successor, William the ancestor of Pitsligo, and John, the founder of the family of Tolquhon.

Which Alexander was father of James who was knighted by King James III. and was the first Lord Forbes. He had two sons by a daughter of William Earl Marischal, William, his successor, and Patrick the first of the family of Corse. William, second Lord Forbes, married Christian Gordon, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly; and with her he had four sons, Alexander, Arthur, and John, all three successively Lords, and Duncan, ancestor of the Forbesses of Corsindae; the first two died without issue, and John became Lord Forbes, to whom King James IV. gives a charter of confirmation of the barony of King-Edwards, wherein that King tells, that these lands "*fuerunt quondam Alexandri Forbes militis, proavi & predecessoris dicti Johannis Domini Forbes, per hereditariam infeodationem, chartam & sasinam, dicto quondam Alexandro, per quondam Johanem Stewart Comitem Buchaniæ, & Baroniæ de Kinedward, desuper confectam cum confirmatione progenitoris nostri Jacobi Regis primi, sub magno sigillo;*" for which see Haddington's Collections, p. 389. Of whom is descended the present Lord Forbes, who carries azure, three bears' heads coupèd argent, muzzled gules, supported by two grey hounds argent, collared gules; crest, a stag's head attired, proper; motto, *Grace me guide.*

The armorial bearings of the cadets of this family which I have met with in our ancient and modern books are these:

Forbes Lord Pitsligo carries quarterly, first and fourth Forbes with a crescent for difference; second and third azure, three cinquefoils argent, for Frazer; supporters, two bears, proper; crest, a falcon, proper; motto, *Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.* And at other times, for a crest, a hand holding a sword, proper; with the motto, *Nec timide nec temere.*

The first of this family was Sir William Forbes, second brother to Sir Alexander Forbes of that ilk. In the reign of King James I. he married Margaret Fraser, only daughter of Sir William Fraser of Philorth, and got with her these lands, for which

the family quarters the Frasers' arms with their own, and the family was afterwards dignified with the title of Lord Pitsligo by King Charles I. the 24th of June, 1653, in the person of Sir Alexander Forbes; of him is lineally descended Alexander the present Lord Pitsligo.

Forbes of Corsindae, descended of Duncan Forbes, fourth son of William Lord Forbes, carried the Forbess's arms, with a crescent for difference; and for crest, a bear's head; with motto, *Spe expecto*. Point's MS.

Forbes of Corse, the first of which branch was Patrick, second son of James, first Lord Forbes, and his Lady, a daughter of William Earl Marischal, carried azure, a cross couped or, (Point makes the cross a patee one, fitched) between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules; and for crest, a wreath or crown of thorns; with the motto, *Rosis coronat spina*. N. R.

Sir John Forbes of Monymusk, Bart. descended of the Forbesses of Corsindae, carries azure, on a cheveron between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, a man's heart, proper, with wings or; motto, *Spe expecto*. New Register.

Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun carries, quarterly, first and fourth Forbes, second and third argent, three unicorns' heads erased sable, for marrying Marjory, the heiress of Sir Henry Preston of Formartin; supported by two grey hounds, proper, collared gules; crest, a stag's head attired with ten tynes, proper; motto, *Salus per Christum*. Ibid.

Sir John Forbes of Waterton bears, quarterly, as Tolquhoun, and, by way of surtout, an escutcheon argent, charged with a sword and key saltier-ways gules, as Constable of Aberdeen, by succeeding to the lands of Cairnmuch, and in which office he was established by Act of Parliament; crest, an eagle displayed sable; motto, *Virtuti inimica quies*. Ibid.

Forbes of Culloden, descended of Tolquhoun, bears azure, on a cheveron betwixt three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, as many unicorns' heads erased sable; crest, an eagle displayed or; motto, *Salus per Christum*.* Ibid.

Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bart. descended of Tolquhoun, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhoun; and, in the

* Changed to "*Spernit humum*."

centre of the arms of Forbes, a cross patee argent, for difference; crest, a cross patee argent; motto, *Salus per Christum*.

Thomas Forbes of Achreddy, descended of Tolquhoun, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhoun, all within a bordure chequé, argent and gules; crest, a small sword bend-ways, proper; motto, *Scienter utor*. Ibid.

Alexander Forbes of Savock, second son of Forbes of Craigie, who was a second son of the Family of Tolquhoun, carries the quartered arms of Tolquhoun; and, for difference, a crescent surmounted of another. Ibid.

Forbes of Ballogie, descended of the family of Tolquhoun, parted per fesse, azure and argent, on the first Forbes, and on the second Preston; crest, a sheaf of arrows, proper; with the motto, *Concordia præsto*. Ibid.

John Forbes of Balflugh, a cadet of Monynusk, azure, a cheveron between three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled gules, a man's heart, proper, between two skeins, or daggers, of the first, pommelled or; crest, a skein piercing a man's heart, proper; motto, *Non deest spes*. Ibid.

Arthur Forbes of Riras, descended of Pitsligo, quarterly, first and fourth or, a lion rampant gules, for Wemyss and Rires; second and third Forbes; crest, a grey hound passant, proper; motto, *Dilectatio*. Ibid.

Arthur Forbes of Eight, azure, a fesse chequé, argent and gules, between three bears' heads coupéd of the second, and muzzled of the third; crest, a sand-glass, proper; motto, *Fugit hora*. Ib.

Robert Forbes of Robslaw, sometime provost of Aberdeen, azure, a skein fesse argent, hilted and pommelled or, between three bears' heads coupéd of the second, and muzzled sable; crest, a dove, proper; motto, *Virtute cresco*. Ibid.

Forbes of Millbuy, azure, a skein pale-ways, with a wolf's head coupéd or, on the point, between three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled gules; crest, a bear's head coupéd, as the former, with an orle of olive branches vert; motto, *Virtute non ferocia*. Ibid.

Forbes of Craigievar, in Aberdeenshire, azure, three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled sable, in the centre a cross patee, fitché of the second; crest, a cock, proper; motto, *Watch*. Ib.

This family is descended of Forbes of Corse, as also the following :

Forbes Viscount of Granard, in Ireland, azure, three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled sable ; crest, a bear passant argent, semé of gouttes de sang, supported on the right by an unicorn or, powdered with ermine spots sable, and on the sinister by a dragon ermine ; motto, *Fax mentis incendium gloriæ*. Sir George Mackenzie.

Those also of the surname of Mackay carry bear-heads of the same tincture and field with the Forbesses, upon the account they derive their descent from one Alexander, a younger son of Ochonacher, the progenitor also of the Forbesses, who came from Ireland to Scotland about the end of the twelfth century.

The fourth in descent from the above-mentioned Alexander was Donald of Strathnaver, (as by the manuscript of the family) whose son and successor was Y More ; from him began the surname of Mackay, (i. e. Y his sons), whose great-grandchild was Angus Mackay, father of Y, alias Odo Mackay ; he was much in favour with King James IV. who gave to him the lands of Alexander Sutherland of Delred, as by a charter of the date 1499 (id rotulis Jacobi Quarti), "*Dedisse, concessisse & confirmasse Odoni Mackay & heredibus suis, terras de Farre, Strathie, Kynneve, Kynned, Gosespie, Dilrit, &c. quæ quidem terræ fuerunt quondam dicti Alexandri Sutherland hereditarie, & nunc nobis pertinent, & in manibus nostris legitime devenerunt, ratione forisfacturæ dicti Alexandri,*" &c. From this Odo was lineally descended Sir Donald Mackay of Farre, a valiant man, and of great honour ; he, by a warrant of King Charles I. took over into Germany a regiment of 2000 men of his own name and followers, to the assistance of the King and Queen of Bohemia, in the year 1626 ; and thereafter he entered into the service of the King of Denmark against the Emperor ; and after that war ended, he served with his own regiment under Gustavus, the King of Sweden, with singular valour and success. King Charles I. created him a Knight Baronet, 28th of March, 1627, and the year following, for his great merit, a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Reay. He died in the year 1649, leaving issue by Barbara, his lady, a daughter of Kenneth Lord Kintail, afterwards Earl of Seaforth, John his successor, second Lord Reay,

who married Barbara, sister to General Hugh Mackay, by whom he had Donald, Master of Rae, who died before his father, leaving issue by his lady, a daughter of Sir George Munro of Culrain, George the present Lord Rae.

Their achievements, since the family was dignified, are azure, on a cheveron or, accompanied with three bears' heads coupéd argent, muzzled gules, a roebuck's head erased, for the title of Rae, between two hands holding daggers, all proper; and for crest, a right hand holding up a dagger pale-ways, proper; motto, *Manu forti*; supporters, two men in a military dress, holding muskets in sentry postures.

In our concluding note, we may advert to a few errors of this Work.

7th page, Introduction—for *hevenæ*, *heureux*.

Penultimo do. for *its* innate, *their* innate.

Likewise to two errors in the "*Culloden Papers*," edited by the Editor of this Work. James Forbes, there stated as Lord of La Faye, not being a brother of the first Duncan of Culloden, but a cousin: and John, the son of said Duncan, being married to the daughter of Dunbar of Grange, not of Hempriggs, as the Editor (*though doubtfully*) judged. John, who became possessed of the Marquisate of Montilly, the brother of the first Duncan of Culloden, was the cause of James the Lord of La Faye, being judged Duncan's brother. As to the portion of the Work dedicated to the Culloden family being so large, we have stated our motives. Had chance put the documents of other branches in our possession, no doubt much might have been added to a Work of this kind from them; but we shall not think ourselves quite divested of good fortune, since we have had that of dwelling (though shortly) upon such a character as the Lord President Duncan Forbes, the ornament of his country, and one whose virtues were sufficient to exalt the noblest name.

Thee Forbes too, whom every worth attends,
As truth sincere, as weeping friendship kind,
Thee truly generous, and in silence great,
Thy country feels through her reviving arts
Plann'd by thy wisdom, by thy soul inform'd;
And seldom has she known a friend like thee.

Mr. Forbes's narrative is rather incorrect in some respects, as far as regards the composition; but we did not on the whole think it best to make corrections, for by such alterations, the *raciness* of an essay has often been impaired.

Our notices on Flowdon and Pinkie came naturally with our subject; and indeed the field of Flowdon is in Scotch history like the deluge in that of the world, obliterating or making faint and obscure all former chains of events, and family traditions, and honours.

Had Mr. Lumsden enriched his *Genealogy* with dates, it would have added much to the interest of his *Essay*; nor can we withhold our regret that he did not add some anecdotes of the fights of Flowdon and of Pinkie, both of which he must have had the best means of knowing; to have related such events at the time he wrote would have been telling what the public well knew; yet what a mass of entertainment and knowledge has been lost to the world from such considerations? so fast does the cloud of oblivion steal on, that even a half-century obscures the details of biography and history much more than is generally reflected on, by consigning to the dust the agents and their coevals; it becomes a matter of interest to know whether such a man as Milton wore buckles or latchets to his shoes, because such trivial circumstances are not only generally untold, but they present the liveliest and most familiar pictures to the mind,—and we think the entertainment and value of Froissart, so far from being lessened, are greatly enhanced by the minuteness of his descriptions, even when he tells us he lodged at the Falcon, or the Crown, and narrates the names of his four greyhounds, as we remember Rolland, Tristan, Bruno and Hector. Yet to the contemplative mind even the reflection on such a mixture as Froissart gives of the great and of the trivial, may not be without its due advantage; vast as the distinctions once were, a few years have made them equally unimportant; and however humiliating the consideration may be, it is nevertheless indisputable, that all the pride of pagantry, and of the mortals whose names and vanity are meant to be honoured by it, are hastening with ceaseless velocity to the gulph where the meanest animals of the train of pomp, will equally engage our interest. The pursuits of life become important merely from a delusive tendency of our nature, (certainly implanted for the best purposes) which makes us evade the honest and constant conviction of our sedate thoughts; yet we cannot too soon or too often habituate our faculties to throw aside the veil which obscures our vision; however strong the tendency to deceive ourselves may be, a moment can always break the

earthly spell, and restore us to our senses ; for surely reason will ever come to our help, when not forcibly thrust out, and teach us to look upon worldly concerns in their true colours, and revolve, as did the Poet, that

This vast and solid earth, that blazing sun,
 Those skies through which he rolls, must all have end,
 What then is man ? the smallest part of nothing !
 Day buries day, month month, and year the year ;
 Our life is but a chain of many deaths ;
 Life is the desert, life the solitude,
 Death joins us to the great majority ;
 'Tis to be borne to Platos and to Cæsars—
 'Tis pleasure, 'tis ambition then to die.

FINIS.

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9th August, 1819.

